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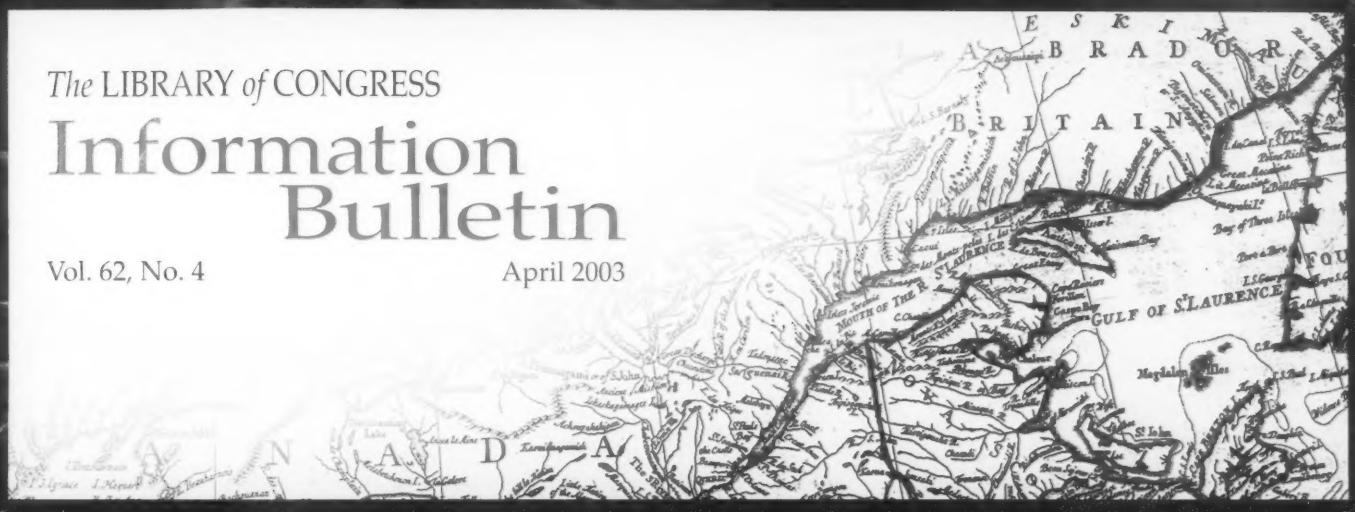
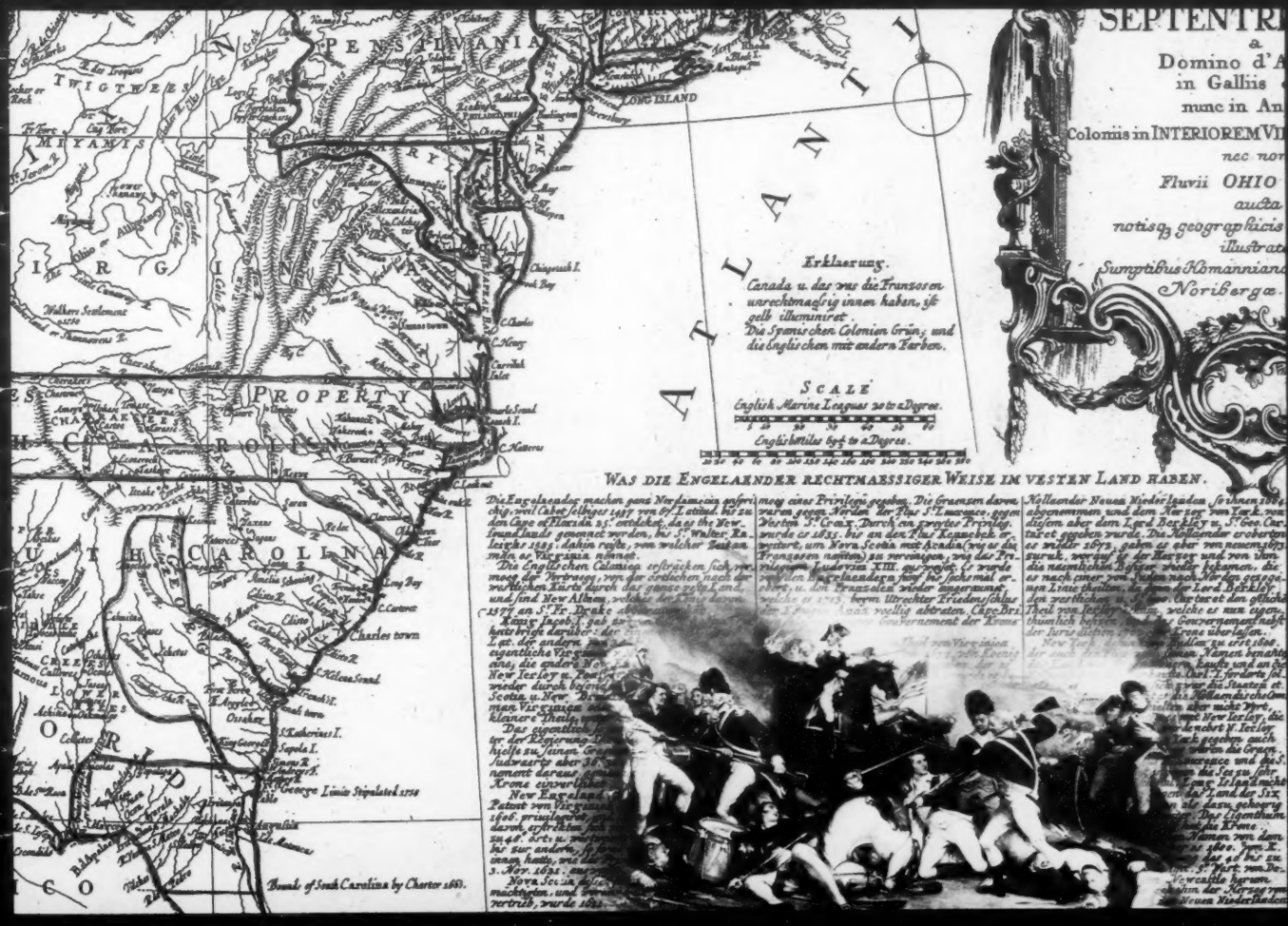



# Revolutionary America:
## The Papers of Gen. James Grant



*The* LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

# Information Bulletin

Vol. 62, No. 4 April 2003

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

78

82

86

88

**On the Cover:** A 1756 map of America and an illustration ca. 1900 by John Trumbull of George Washington at the Battle of Princeton in 1777 help illustrate the era of British Gen. James Grant. *Cover design by Samuel McLemore.*

**Cover Story:** The papers of a British general, found in a Scottish castle, shed light on the American Revolution. 71

**Digital Preservation:** The Library is taking the lead in an effort to preserve the nation's digital content for future generations. 75

**Herblock's Gift:** The archives of editorial cartoonist Herbert Block—aka Herblock—have been donated to the Library and are the subject of a new exhibition. 78

**Fifty Years Post-Stalin:** The Library hosted a roundtable discussion of the effect of the death of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. 82

**Mapping the Invasion:** A large, three-dimensional rubber relief map of Utah Beach used to map the invasion of Normandy during World War II has been donated to the Library. 86

**Noble Barns:** A book on the architecture of barns is the first in a new series of visual sourcebooks from the Library. 88

**A New Center:** The Library has established a center for architecture, design and engineering. 89

**Managing Content:** Experts addressed digital enterprise content management at the annual FLICC Forum. 90

**Honoring Libraries and Librarians:** Federal libraries, librarians and library technicians were recognized in this year's FLICC Awards. 92

**Mr. NAACP:** The author of a new biography of NAACP leader Walter White discussed his work at the Library. 94

**Does Digital Reference Matter?:** Joe Janes of the Internet Public Library spoke recently at the Library. 95

**Touting Title IX:** Women's legal advocate Marcia Greenberger delivered the keynote address for Women's History Month. 96

**Friends of Law:** Judge Patricia Wald accepted the 2003 Wickersham Award from the Friends of the Law Library of Congress. 97

**Koussevitzky 2002:** Commissions for seven new musical pieces have been awarded. 98

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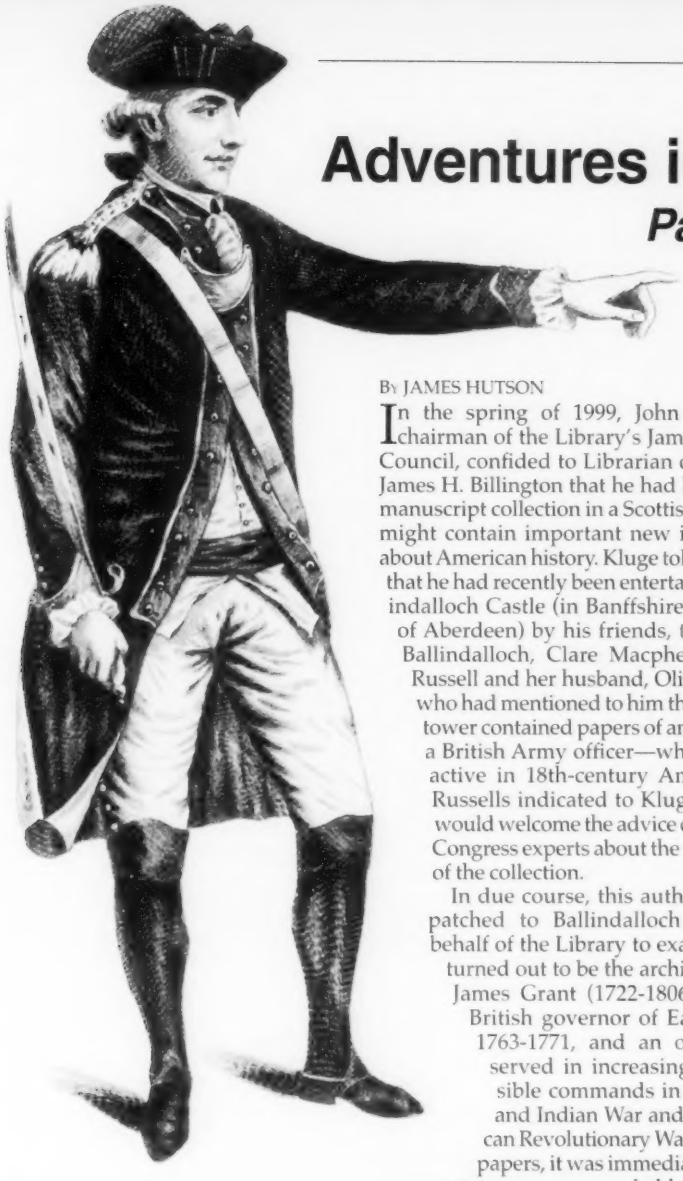
HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
SAMUEL L. MCLEMORE JR. & JOHN H. SAYERS, Designers
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor



# Adventures in British America

## *Papers Found in Scottish Castle Shed Light on Revolutionary War Era*

By JAMES HUTSON

In the spring of 1999, John W. Kluge, chairman of the Library's James Madison Council, confided to Librarian of Congress James H. Billington that he had learned of a manuscript collection in a Scottish castle that might contain important new information about American history. Kluge told Billington that he had recently been entertained at Ballindalloch Castle (in Banffshire, northwest of Aberdeen) by his friends, the Laird of Ballindalloch, Clare Macpherson-Grant Russell and her husband, Oliver Russell, who had mentioned to him that the castle tower contained papers of an ancestor—a British Army officer—who had been active in 18th-century America. The Russells indicated to Kluge that they would welcome the advice of Library of Congress experts about the significance of the collection.

In due course, this author was dispatched to Ballindalloch Castle on behalf of the Library to examine what turned out to be the archives of Gen. James Grant (1722-1806), the first British governor of East Florida, 1763-1771, and an officer who served in increasingly responsible commands in the French and Indian War and the American Revolutionary War. The Grant papers, it was immediately apparent, were a remarkably rich trove which provided an abundance of fresh information about a number of significant episodes in the administrative and military history of the future United States during the Revolutionary Era.

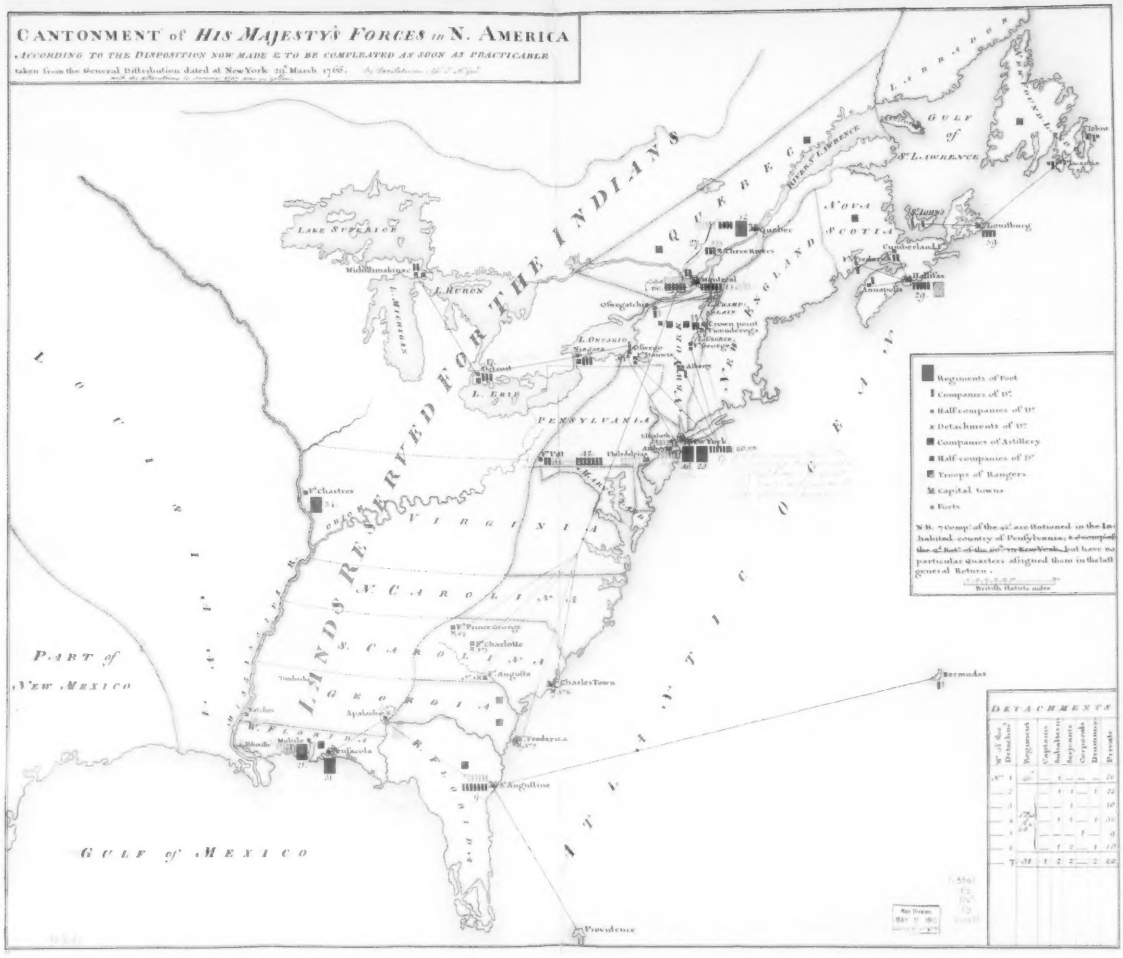
Yusef El-Amin

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Oliver Russell look over the James Grant papers.

In the interests of scholarship, the Russells generously consented to transfer the James Grant Papers to the National Archives of Scotland in Edinburgh, where officials agreed to house and microfilm them. Robert Clyde, an expert in 18th-century Scottish history, was engaged to organize the collection and oversee its filming. Madison Council member Jay Kislak of Miami Lakes, Fla., a distinguished collector

Above, British Maj. John Andre, a contemporary of James Grant. Andre negotiated with American traitor Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point before being captured and hanged as a spy. Prints and Photographs Division

Right, Ballindalloch Castle, Scotland, where the papers of Gen. Grant were found




A British military map of America, dated March 29, 1766, by Daniel Paterson: "Cantonment of His Majesty's forces in N. America according to the disposition now made & to be compleated [sic] as soon as practicable taken from the general distribution." The map includes Grant's posting in St. Augustine, East Florida. Geography and Map Division

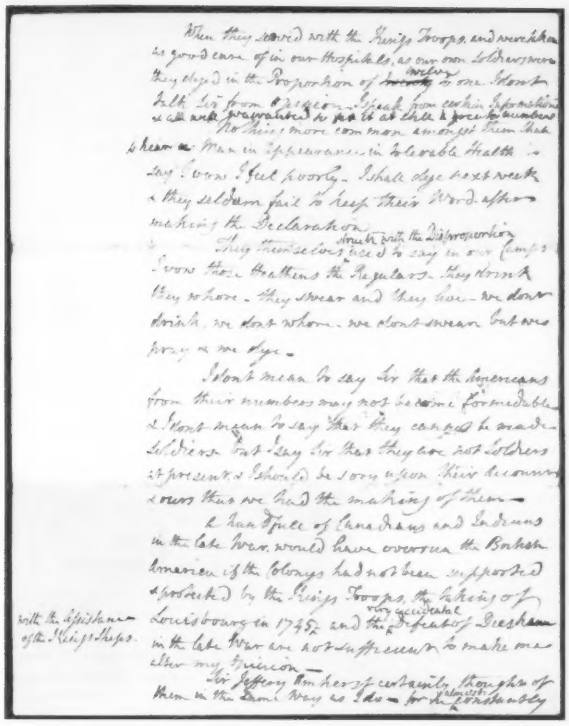
of pre-Columbian and early American artifacts and documents, agreed to fund the filming. The project has now been completed, and the Library has received 50 reels of microfilm representing more than 12,000 items in the James Grant Papers, conveniently organized for consultation by researchers.

James Grant joined the British Army in 1741, rose to the rank of major general in the 1770s, and was on the army payroll as late as 1805, the year before his death. Grant fought in America throughout the French and Indian War. He marched with Gen. Edward Braddock against Fort Duquesne in 1755 and was captured, trying to cover Braddock's retreat. Although his records are silent about his comrades during this campaign, he must have encountered the young Virginia militia officer, George Washington, against whom he later fought in 1776 and 1777.

Grant was back in action in 1757 with the First Highland Division. As the "youngest lieutenant colonel in the American Army," Grant was ordered from Nova Scotia to South Carolina in 1761 to command an expeditionary force against the Cherokee, whom he reduced to terms by destroying their crops and driving about "5000 People including Men Women & Children starving in the Woods." The Cherokee campaign is well documented in Grant's papers as are his subsequent military activities. Grant's chastisement of the Cherokee served him well in later negotiations with the Creeks in Florida who preferred to stay on the good side of the man they called the "Cornpuller."

Grant shared the British regulars' scorn for the American troops with whom he served in the French and Indian War. He regaled British audiences with anecdotes belittling the Americans: "tis not astonishing," he recalled in 1775, "they were sickly—for they had their Provisions in one Corner of the Tent, a Barrel in the other which served for a necessary house which likewise for a Table, when the Head was put upon it." In notes for a speech before Parliament in 1775, Grant related that American soldiers marveled at "those Heathens the Regulars—they drink, they whore, they swear and they live—we don't drink, we don't whore, we don't swear but we pray and we dye."

Grant, on the other hand, was not so blinded by contempt for the Americans that he lost all perspective. "I don't mean to say," he told Parliament, "that the Americans from their numbers may not become formidable and I don't mean to say that they cannot be made soldiers. But I say Sir they are not



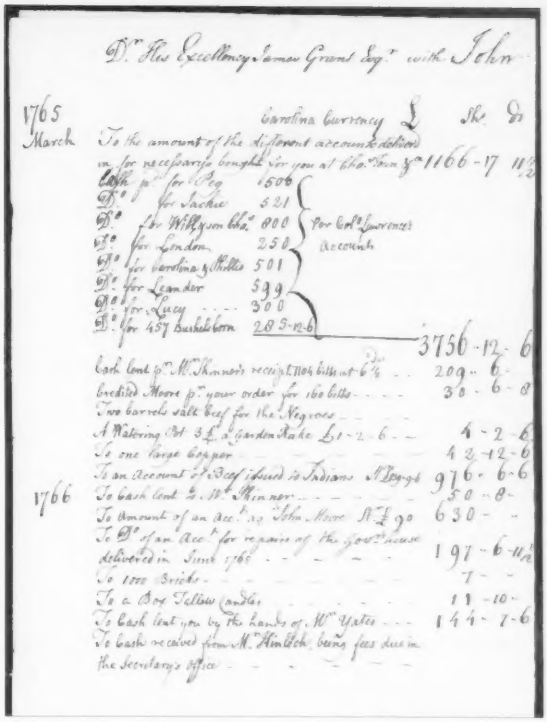
When they served with the Kings Troops, and were taken as good care of in our Hospitals, as our own Soldiers were they stood in the Proportion of ~~twenty~~ to one. I know talk Sir from Origin[al] ~~and~~ Knowledge ~~and~~ ~~prejudice~~ ~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~as~~ ~~this~~ ~~I~~ ~~have~~ ~~to~~ ~~undertake~~ ~~to~~ ~~shew~~ ~~a~~ No thing more common amongst them than a Man in appearance in tolerable Health to say I was well yesterday - I shall dye next week & they seldom fail to keep their Word after making the Declaration

They then set down, & began with the Disproportion South with the Assistance of the Kings Ships

I don't mean to say Sir that the Americans from their numbers may not become formidable I don't mean to say that they can not be made Soldiers but I say Sir that they are not Soldiers at present & should be sorry upon their account & ours that we had the making of them -

A Law Mule of Canadians and Indians in the late War, would have overrun the British Dominions if the Colonys had not been supported & protected by the Kings Troops, the taking of Louisbourg in 1745, and the Defeat of Dieskau very accidental in the late War are not sufficient to make me alter my Opinion -

Sir Jeffery Amherst certainly thought of them in the same way as I do - for he remarkably



D.r Hes Excellency James Grant Esq.r with John

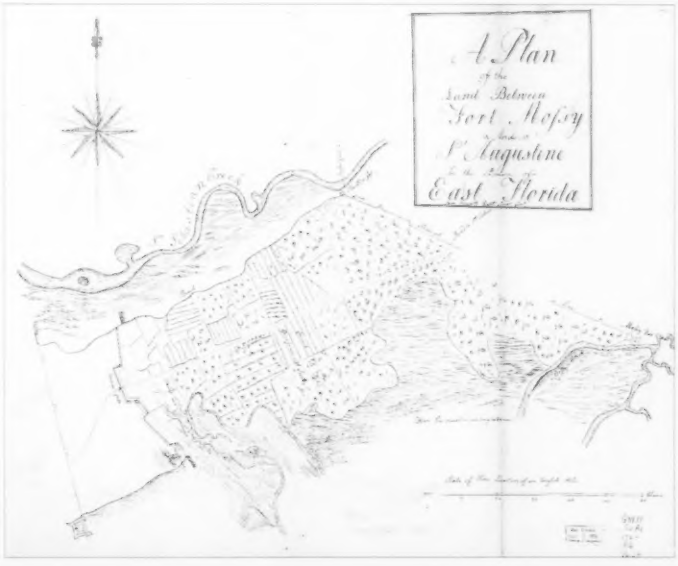
| | | Carolina Currency | £ | Sh | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1765 March | To the amount of the different accounts delivered in for necessaries bought for you at the Town of | | 1166 | 17 | 11½ |
| | Cash p.d for Beg | 1506 | | | |
| | D.o for Jackie | 321 | | | |
| | D.o for Wilkyson Chas. | 800 | | | |
| | D.o for London | 250 | | | |
| | D.o for Carolina & Phillis | 501 | | | |
| | D.o for Leander | 599 | | | |
| | D.o for Lucy | 300 | | | |
| | D.o for 457 Bushels Corn | 28 5-12-6 | | | |
| | | For Col.a Currency Accounts | 3756 | 12 | 6 |
| | Cash Cred.t p.r M.r Thomas's receipt Nov.r bill at 6 p.r C.t | | 209 | 6 | |
| | Credited Moore p.r your order for 166 Bills | | 30 | 6 | 8 |
| | Two barrels salt Beef for the Negroes | | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | A Watering Pot 3 £. a Garden Rake £1-2-6 | | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | To one large Copper | | 42 | 12 | 6 |
| 1766 | To an Account of Beef issued to Indians & Negroes | | 976 | 6 | 6 |
| | To Cash Cred.d M.r Rimmer | | 50 | 8 | |
| | To amount of an Acc.t of John Moore N.o 90 | | 630 | | |
| | To B.ll of an Acc.t for repairs of the Governt house delivered in June 1765 | | 197 | 6 | 11½ |
| | To 1000 Bricks | | 7 | | |
| | To a Box Tallow candles | | 11 | 10 | |
| | To Cash Cred.t you by the hands of W.m Yates | | 144 | 7 | 6 |
| | To Cash received from M.r Hamilton being fees due in the Secretary's Office | | | | |

Above, two items from the Grant archives: left, Grant's notes from his 1775 speech before Parliament; and right, a bill of sale for slaves to Grant from the future president of the American Continental Congress, Henry Laurens. Below, a map of East Florida as Grant knew it, created by Sam Roworth, ca. 1760, Geography and Map Division

soldiers at present and I should be sorry upon their account and ours that we had the making of them."

In 1763, Grant was appointed governor of East Florida, which Spain ceded to Britain at the Peace of Paris and which Britain retroceded to Spain in 1784. The Grant papers profusely document every aspect of the British settlement of East Florida and will be an indispensable source of information for all students of Florida history. When Grant arrived in St. Augustine in August 1764, with an entourage that included three French-trained chefs, he found "a New World in a State of Nature," which he energetically tried to transform into a thriving outpost of the British Empire. Throughout his tenure, Grant relied heavily on South Carolina for supplies, settlers and capital. East Florida was, in many respects, a satellite of the older colony to the north and, as a result, the Grant papers are filled with information about its politics and commerce. Of special note are the close relations Grant established with a future president of the American Continental Congress, Henry Laurens, who is represented in the Grant papers by more than 75 letters, many as long as eight pages and some containing bills for the sale of slaves in whom Laurens trafficked.

Grant's principal problem, as he saw it, in developing East Florida was the numerous gargantuan properties awarded to absentee proprietors by their political cronies in Britain. To encourage settlement, Grant resolved to set an example himself by becoming a "spur to people who I thought slow and dilatory." In practice, this resulted in Grant's establishment in 1769 of an indigo plantation, manned by a troop of 70 black slaves, which within two years was producing an annual profit of £1000 sterling. Others imitated Grant's initiative, as he hoped they would, and Floridians were soon producing a high-grade cash crop. As settlement began to increase, Grant believed that the success of the colony was assured, reporting to the Board of Trade that East Florida "has done more in [my] time, than any Continental Province ever did since

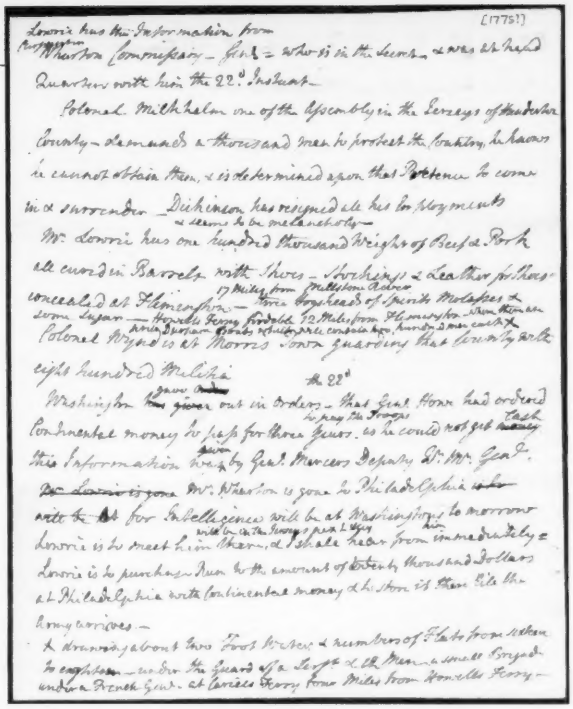


the first establishment of the British Empire in America."

Whether Grant's East Florida was, in fact, a success has been the subject of much historical debate. Bernard Bailyn has recently criticized the colony's leaders for failing to develop a population of yeoman farmers. Grant would have welcomed industrious freeholders, but the free men and women who turned up in East Florida were, in his view, a contemptible rabble. White frontiersmen living off the land he derisively dismissed as "crackers." Individuals imported by various entrepreneurs were all too often the dregs of Britain's "gin lanes": "Sinkboys, Bunters, Cinder wenches, whores and pickpockets." The thousand or so Greeks whom Andrew Turnbull planted at his exotic New Smyrna settlement were a cut above the blighted British immigrants, but Grant, who diligently tried to help these "Minorcans," was never optimistic about their chances. To the general, it was axiomatic that "Africans are the only people to go to work in warm climates" and, therefore, he saw the future of East Florida as a plantation economy based on the enslavement of blacks.

The wealth of documentation in the Grant papers about the population and economy of East Florida will permit readers to reach their own conclusions about the fortunes of the infant province. At a minimum, they will conclude that the colony was not a somnolent wasteland, presided over by a "commissioner of the mildew," as a clever but misinformed earlier historian labeled Grant.

Grant left Florida in 1771 for treatment in London of a "bilious fever," doubtless brought on by years of high living (he presided over revels that routinely lasted until four in the morning). His health restored, Grant returned to America with the British Army in 1775 and was stationed initially in Boston, where he occupied John Hancock's house. Grant entertained with his customary gusto. "General Grant," wrote a comrade, "is going on in the old style—keeping the best table in the army—and seeing a good deal of company." In Grant's case conviviality was not inconsistent with military competence, as his performance in August 1776 as commander of the British left wing at the smashing victory over the Americans at Long Island attested. The next year Grant was in the thick of the campaign in the middle colonies, commanding the British right wing at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.



**In his notes above, Grant records intelligence about Washington's army he received from American spies in 1776.**

By far the most intriguing military documents in the Grant papers relate to the American victory at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and to the subsequent action at Princeton. Grant was the British theater commander in the Trenton area and, after "the cursed Affair happened," he explained to his superiors that he "had certain Intelligence the 24th at eleven at night of the Rebels intended attack" which he communicated to the Hessian commander, Johann Rall, at Trenton who received the information "the 25th at five o Clock in the evening." Yet Rall took no action and surrendered his whole command to Washington the next morning—an "infamous Business" that Grant could "not account for."

Grant's reports on the battle of Trenton raise several questions, the most urgent of which is the identity of the spy in Washington's inner circle. Grant explained that "No Man in America knows the Channel through which it [the intelligence] came," and there appears to be no clue to the puzzle in other espionage reports from British spies in the Grant papers.

The debacle at Trenton did not cost Grant the confidence of his superiors. On Oct. 27, 1778, he received orders to lead an expeditionary force to capture the French West Indian island of St. Lucia. Grant succeeded in taking the island and in repelling a subsequent French counterattack.

At the end of the Revolutionary War, Grant returned to Britain and received handsome compensation for his property losses in East Florida. He never returned to the North American continent.

The Grant microfilms may be consulted in the Manuscript Division Reading Room in the Library's James Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at the Kislak Foundation in Miami Lakes, Fla. ◆

*James Hutson is chief of the Manuscript Division.*

**In a 1912 illustration by Henry Mosler, Washington and his army cross the Delaware River on their way to the 1776 American victory at Trenton. Prints and Photographs Division**

# Capturing the Web

## *Staff Briefed on National Digital Preservation Plan*

By GAIL FINEBERG

Clay tablets bearing the laws of Sumeria and oracle bones inscribed with the names of kings and officials of the Xia Dynesty remain as evidence of two ancient civilizations. Yet much of the digital-only record of contemporary history is vanishing, leaving no artifactual record at all.

- Digital content born on the Internet more than doubles every year, but much is lost as soon as it appears.
- The average life span of a Web page is only 44 days; 44 percent of all the Web sites available in 1998 had disappeared within a year.
- Although the Library is capturing Web sites from the 106th Congress forward, all of the Web pages of members of Congress created before the 106th session are gone—erased from the Internet—and with them a vital chapter in U.S. history.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

**Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives Laura Campbell heads the NDIIPP initiative.**

These are some of the statistics that Librarian James H. Billington and Deputy Librarian Donald L. Scott marshaled during press and staff briefings in February to illustrate the need for a national digital preservation program, which was launched with Congress' Dec. 3 acceptance of a plan for the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP).

"Much of what has been created [on the Web] of late is no longer accessible, and much of what disappears is important one-of-a-kind material that can never be recovered," the Librarian said on Feb. 14, when he and Laura Campbell, associate librarian for strategic initiatives, released the preliminary program plan at a national press briefing.

"We are in danger of losing history itself because the artifacts that historians have relied upon for centuries may not always be available when they are increasingly only obtainable in the more fragile, evanescent digital world," Billington said.

He emphasized that collection and preservation of materials in the digital realm are entirely consistent with the Library's historic mission "to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations."

### NDIIPP Vision and Goal

Campbell, who will oversee the NDIIPP, said that the master national digital preservation plan builds on reviews of existing programs and state-of-the-art efforts in preservation, librarianship, and related technical fields, as well as 18 months of consultations with more than 200 individuals and organizations in the information technology industries; commercial, newspaper, and scholarly publishing; entertainment; broadcasting; libraries, archives and museums; and nonprofit organizations and philanthropic foundations.

The result of a "lengthy process of listening and learning," she said, the NDIIPP aspires to "ensure long-term access to a rich body of digital content through the establishment of a network of partners, collaborating in a digital preservation architecture with defined roles and responsibilities."

Campbell described the overall goal as the development of a nationwide collection and preservation strategy for digital materials in cooperation with the information and technology industry, concerned federal agencies, libraries, research institutions, and not-for-profit entities.

"The plan recognizes that the purpose of an infrastructure is to enable disparate communities and entities to cooperate in a vast, coordinated yet coherent system. It has two major components: (1) a network of cooperating institutions and partners (its human face); and (2) the technical framework, the communications networks, services, and applications that support the human face and allow individual institutions to undertake their local activities that are compatible with a larger system."

The 66-page plan, together with 257 pages of appendixes, is available in digital format on the Library's Web site at **www.digitalpreservation.gov**.

## Background

Addressing a Library-wide audience in the Coolidge Auditorium on Feb. 24, Campbell recalled Billington's early vision (dating back to his first year in office in 1987) of using new information technology to make the Library's collections accessible more widely; he called it "getting the champagne out of the bottle."

"Many of us hung our hat on his vision," she said, citing the Library's pioneering efforts during the 1990s to build the National Digital Library, which includes the flagship American Memory project that now contains nearly 8 million historical items, which the Library and 36 collaborating institutions make available freely to millions of Library Web-site visitors.

Commending staff for their creation of American Memory and the premier legislative information site, THOMAS, Campbell said, "Many of you here took remarkable steps" into the unknown digital world of the early 1990s.

From 1998 to 2000, it became apparent from the phenomenal increase of information available only in electronic formats, including that on the Internet, that a plan was needed for a nationwide effort to select, collect, describe and preserve for future generations some of the digital-only information before it disappeared forever. Billington asked the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to assess the Library's role.

On July 26, 2000, NAS issued its report, "LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress." The report recommended that the Library not only frame its own strategy for acquiring, describing, and preserving digital materials in the 21st century, but also lead a nationwide, collaborative effort to preserve select digital materials that would have historical value in the future.

"The message was that the Library of Congress should take the challenge seriously, that the Library should take a leadership role, together with researchers, scholars, institutions and other stakeholders," Campbell said. "The message was that the Library needed to get outside the institution, that we had been insular."

The Library stepped forward quickly into that national leadership role with a request to Congress to support the need to meet the challenges laid out by "LC21." In December 2000, Congress approved legislation (PL 106-554) to establish the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. The law provided potential funding of up to $175 million, as follows:

- nearly $5 million to craft this strategic national preservation plan, including fact-finding research and reports on which to base the plan (Campbell recommended that staff read some of these major reports, prepared by national experts, contained in the appendixes);
- $20 million, subject to congressional approval of the plan (granted on Dec. 3, 2002), to launch the program and meet program goals, which call for specific actions;
- up to $75 million in appropriated funds, contingent upon raising matching funds, which could be in the form of in-kind contributions, such as expertise and hardware and software.

(A government-wide recission of .22 percent in late December 2000 reduced this special $100 million appropriation to $99.8 million.)

"Some people think it's all about money; it's not all about money," Campbell said, emphasizing that these funds, "which might not be available in today's climate," are to be used for the nationwide digital preservation program. These funds are separate from other congressional appropriations to the Library for a "Digital Futures" budget, which supports the Library's internal efforts to select, describe and archive its growing digital content.

## The Stakeholders

In its 2002 authorizing legislation, Congress instructed the Library to work jointly with:

- key government agencies—the Department of Commerce, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and National Archives and Records Administration;
- people with expertise in the collection and archiving of digital materials from the National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Research Libraries Group, OCLC Online Computer Library Center and Council on Library and Information Resources; and
- a broad representation of private-sector institutions working in digital formats.

All are represented on a 26-member National Digital Strategy Advisory Board (see box) that Campbell organized. "Every one of the 26 has gotten involved," she said.

Operating from "major lessons learned," Campbell said the Library "tried not to take a bold leadership role," but to facilitate listening and talking. "There is contention about the handling of digital materials, and we had an opportunity to bring people together," she said.

An additional 180 participants representing a cross section of interests (motion pictures, commercial and noncommercial radio, broadcast and cable television, publishing, philanthropic foundations, government agencies, research institutions) were invited to attend workshops and meetings during the planning period.

The purpose of three workshops held in the fall of 2001 was to bring together experts in the fields of digital content creation and distribution. From these sessions, attended by more than 90 industry representatives, the national digital preservation planners agreed on a number of points:

- There is a need for a distributed, coordinated solution to digital preservation.
- There is no ready commercial answer for the migration of digital content from the Web to accessible archives.
- Technology is not necessarily the most important part of the solution; participants wanted to know how the nationwide project would be organized and who would be involved, and who would have what responsibilities.
- Intellectual property rights are critical; rights holders are fearful of

free access to digital materials and wonder how their rights can be protected. There is confusion about copyrights and what one can and cannot do under the law.

- There is a need to define what digital material will be collected, who will collect it, who will store and maintain it, and how access will be provided.

### The Research

NDIIPP plan appendixes include the results of national surveys, interviews of experts, workshop findings and other research. In particular, Campbell recommended that Library staff read Appendix 6, "Copyright Issues Relevant to the Creation of a Digital Archive: A Preliminary Assessment," written by June M. Besek, director of studies at the Kernochan Center for Law, Media and the Arts, Columbia Law School.

She also recommended Appendix 3, "Digital Preservation in the United States: Survey of Current Research, Practice, and Common Understanding," compiled by Daniel Greenstein, director of the Digital Library Federation, and Abby Smith, director of programs for the Council on Library and Information Resources.

Also on Campbell's reading list is Appendix 7, "It's About Time: Research Challenges in Digital Archiving and Long-term Preservation," a preliminary draft of findings of 30 computer scientists and 15 federal agency experts meeting in two days of workshops led by Margaret Hedstrom of the University of Michigan.

Hedstrom's report issues a call for research through the National Science Foundation, the Library of Congress and others. "This was the beginning of our effort to leverage federal dollars to address similar needs and develop the tools to serve many of us," Campbell said. Library staffer Carl Fleischhauer contributed to this report.

Samuel Brylawski of the Library's Recorded Sound Section contributed one of several papers to Appendix 2, titled "Building a National Strategy for Digital Preservation: Issues in Digital Media Archiving." He examined the issues related to the "Preservation of Digitally Recorded Sound." ◆

*Gail Fineberg is the editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.*

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Richard Russell
Chief of Staff
White House Office of Science and Technology Policy

John F. "Jack" Sandner
Special Policy Advisor & former Chairman
Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Richard Sarnoff
President
Random House New Media and Corporate Development

Donald J. Waters
Program Officer for Scholarly Communication
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

William Wulf
President
National Academy of Engineering

The work and its author: "It says here the economy needs cooling off," published in The Washington Post on Dec. 11, 1969; at right, Herbert Block, known for years under his cartooning alias, Herblock

Timeless commentary from two eras in Herblock's career: Left, "Shall we say grace?" from Oct. 10, 1947; and right, "It's the speak-loudly-and-poke-'em-with-a-big-stick policy," featuring President George W. Bush, from Aug. 26, 2001, both published in The Washington Post

# Pursuing the High and the Mighty

## *Foundation Gives 'Herblock' Archives to Library*

By DONNA URSCHEL

The Library has acquired the archives of "Herblock," created by Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist Herbert Block, and on March 12 opened a celebratory exhibition of 15 Herblock drawings in the Thomas Jefferson Building's Swann Gallery.

The exhibition provides a concise overview of Block's 70 years of wielding his mighty pen.

"You can get an intimate look at some of the best work he ever created, spanning his career from the 1930s through the last drawing he drew in 2001," said Harry Katz, head curator of the Prints and Photographs Division. "It's a very moving experience to see the last drawing," which features George W. Bush and is titled "It's the speak-loudly-and-poke-'em-with-a-big-stick policy."

Donated to the Library by the Herb Block Foundation, which Block's estate established after his death in October 2001, the archives include 14,000 original drawings, about 6,000 preparatory sketches, and voluminous correspondence, clippings and photographs.

In addition to the archives, the Herb Block Foundation will provide funding to support the preservation of the collection and to maintain a permanent Herblock exhibit in the redesigned Jefferson Building Visitors Area that will open in 2005.

"It's an absolutely remarkable gift that was 30 years in the making," Katz said.

During the last 10 years of Block's life, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, Katz, and the Manuscript Division's Marvin Kranz, an American history specialist with an interest in politics, worked closely with Block and his staff, including Jean Rickard, Block's assistant for 44 years and now executive director of the foundation, to acquire the comprehensive collection.

"[Block's] main concern was that he wanted his drawings safe and wanted high schools to have access to them," said Katz. "He knew it was critical to keep the collection together, and we were the only institution with the resources, staff, funding, and facilities to house, treat, catalog and create online access to his work."

**"Gee—It seems like such a dream!" from Jan. 25, 1946, addresses voting rights in Herblock's home, the District of Columbia, a still-contentious issue; "Continuation of a March," Aug. 11, 1965. All images originally published in The Washington Post**

Unlike other cartoonists who often give away original drawings or destroy early work, Block kept his drawings intact. He stored them in a vault in the basement of his Georgetown home.

The collection will allow people to see the origins of a remarkable career and how it evolved artistically, and it will provide a historical overview of the United States from 1929 to 2001. "In Herb Block's case, because he is doing social and political commentary, you're not only getting the benefit of seeing how his technique progressed, but also how our society progressed. You can track the Depression, the rise of fascism, and all the different threads that have affected our lives through the generations. It's all there in one bundle," said Katz.

To highlight the collection over the next several years, the Library plans a series of publications and smaller exhibitions, culminating in a major Jefferson Building Great Hall exhibition in the fall of 2009 for the 100th anniversary of Block's birth.

Born in Chicago on Oct. 13, 1909, Block landed his first job as an editorial cartoonist at the Chicago Daily News at the age of 19 in 1929. Taking the advice of his father, he combined his two names into the pen name "Herblock." In 1933, Block left the Daily News to work for the Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), a Scripps-Howard feature service headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, where he won his first Pulitzer Prize. In 1942, Block joined the Army and spent the rest of World War II working for Army publications.

In 1946, Block moved to Washington to work as an editorial cartoonist for The Washington Post. He worked at the Post for 55 years, until the age of 91. He won three more Pulitzers, two for individual work and one he shared with other Post staffers in 1973 for coverage of Watergate.

For Block's 50th anniversary with the Post, Katherine Graham wrote, "The extraordinary quality of Herb's eye, his insights and sharp comments immediately stood out. When the Post was struggling for its existence, Herb

*continued on page 81*

**"Mugging," from Oct. 23, 1973, was published at the height of the Watergate scandal, during which Herblock expressed very definite opinions.**

*Obituary*

**Printmaker Robert Blackburn**

Robert Blackburn, 82, founder of the Printmaking Workshop in New York and one of America's foremost fine art lithographers, died on April 21.

Born in 1920, Blackburn was widely celebrated for his early work as a WPA artist within the Harlem arts community in New York and as the first master printer for the prestigious Universal Limited Art Editions (ULAE) press in Long Island, where he helped define the so-called 1960s "graphics boom" through collaborations with such artists as Robert Rauschenberg, Grace Hartigan and Jasper Johns. Blackburn's Printmaking Workshop, which he established in 1948, became a major destination and creative catalyst for printmakers in this country and throughout the world. It also helped seed other workshops, including the Lower East Side Printshop in New York, the Asilah Workshop in Morocco, and the first Namibian printshop in post-apartheid South Africa.

Blackburn's own pioneering contributions to the technical and aesthetic development of abstract color lithography are as legendary as his generosity in encouraging and training thousands of diverse artists to explore the graphic medium. Over the past several years, Blackburn worked with the Library of Congress to place a core collection of more than 2000 artworks on deposit here, including the most extensive collection of his own prints. The archives includes graphic works by generations of his students and collaborators at the Printmaking Workshop, as well as by friends and colleagues from the 1940s to the late 1990s. It encompasses emerging printmakers as well as such renowned creators as Emma Amos, Will Barnet, Romare Bearden, Jacob Lawrence and Faith Ringgold.

David Finn

Robert Blackburn at the press

"Creative Space: Fifty Years of Robert Blackburn's Printmaking Workshop," an exhibition honoring Blackburn's remarkable contributions to, and impact on, American graphic art, opened at the Library in February and remains on display in the Jefferson Building through June 28 (see March 2003 Information Bulletin).

The Elizabeth Foundation for the Arts in New York City is working to permanently re-establish the Robert Blackburn Printmaking Workshop in the foundation's quarters at West 39th Street in Manhattan.

*Katherine L. Blood is the fine prints curator in the Prints and Photographs Division.*

**Herblock**

*continued from page 80*

was one of its major assets, as he has been throughout his 50 years here. The Post and Herblock are forever intertwined ... and he has been its shining light."

Through the decades, Block's point of view never wavered. He favored civil rights, gun control, and candor in government. He was one of the first journalists to stand up to the smear tactics of Sen. Joseph McCarthy and even coined the term McCarthyism. He supported campaign finance reform and environmental protection.

"His mind turns to the rascals, the phonies, and the frauds," Graham also wrote. "He has pursued them for 50 years without ever flagging."

The Library's acquisition of the cartoonist's material started in 2000, when it displayed 121 original drawings from Block in a major retrospective of his work titled "Herblock's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium" (see Information Bulletin, October 2000). It was the first time his original drawings had been displayed since an exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in 1950.

"In 2000, we finally convinced him to do a show, and thank God we did, because it was the year before he passed away," Katz said. "Everybody who knew him had the opportunity to thank him and acknowledge him for the contributions he had made through the decades."

In a tribute to Block in 2000, Katz said, "No editorial cartoonist in American history, not even Thomas Nast, has made a more lasting impression on the nation. For more than 70 years, through his cartoons, Mr. Block has chronicled the best and worst America has to offer."

Recently, Katz said, "The idea that someone would have that level of talent, dedication, and commitment, who would withstand the physical, emotional, and intellectual stress of the decades, and continue to maintain the highest level of integrity and relevance, is astounding." ◆

*Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.*

Saddam Hussein makes an appearance in this editorial cartoon from Aug. 10, 1990.

# The Death of Stalin

## *Contemporaries Take Stock of a Dictator 50 Years Later*

All photos by Yusef El-Amin

**Klaus Larres chaired a discussion on Stalin's death that included, from left, Larres, Andrew Goodpaster, Abbott Washburn, Robert Bowie, Sergei Khrushchev, Susan Eisenhower, Avis Bohlen, Raymond Garthoff, Hope Harrison, and Kenneth Osgood and Vojtech Mastny.**

By DONNA URSCHEL

When Joseph Stalin died 50 years ago, President Dwight Eisenhower was not interested in a showdown with the Soviet Union that would force an end to the Cold War, nor did he find in Stalin's death a good opportunity for significant détente, according to scholars in a roundtable discussion at the Library.

Klaus Larres, the Henry Alfred Kissinger Scholar in Foreign Policy and International Relations at the Library's John W. Kluge Center, assembled 13 historians and "historical witnesses" to discuss "The Death of Stalin (March 5, 1953): A Missed Opportunity to Overcome the Cold War?" He moderated the discussion.

Participants engaged in a lively discussion of Eisenhower's actions in the days and months after Stalin's death, the cause of Stalin's death (was it murder?), the impact of his death on the Soviet Union, and the future need to study and decry Stalin's slaughter of 25 million Soviets.

About 100 people attended the March 5 event in Room LJ 119 of the Jefferson Building. This was one of several programs hosted by the Kluge Center, which brings distinguished scholars from around the world to the Library for varying periods of time to pursue their research in the Library's vast collections.

The panel included eight "historical witnesses," who were involved in the events of the 1950s or close to those who were involved. Retired Army Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, Abbott Washburn and Robert Bowie served as advisers to Eisenhower. Sergei Khrushchev, professor at Brown University, is the son of Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. Susan Eisenhower, president of the Eisenhower Institute, is the granddaughter of the president, and Avis T. Bohlen, herself a former ambassador to Bulgaria, is the daughter of Charles Bohlen, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union (1953-57). Raymond Garthoff worked at the CIA and Helmut Sonnenfeldt in the State Department.

The panel's five historians were Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar himself; Hope Harrison, George Washington University; Mark Kramer, Harvard University; Kenneth Osgood, Florida Atlantic University, and Vojtech Mastny, of the Woodrow Wilson Center.

When Stalin died in March 1953, Eisenhower had been in office for only two months. Andrew Goodpaster said Eisenhower asked his advisers to evaluate three lines of policy toward the Soviet Union: containment, massive retaliation, and "roll back," which was the use of force to recover the countries of Eastern Europe from Soviet domination. Goodpaster said Eisenhower settled on containment, "supplemented by a vigorous information program that would keep the hope of freedom alive."

Goodpaster said Eisenhower's policy was one of "strength and civility," and his approach was to remain militarily strong but civil. "You would never find Dwight Eisenhower speaking disparagingly or in a threatening way to the Soviet people. He had a deep feeling for what they had endured during the war and for their tremendously important role in bringing the war to a successful conclusion."

Susan Eisenhower said there was considerable debate in her grandfather's administration on how he should respond to Stalin's death. He stated the administration's commitment to peaceful policy in his first speech to the American people, titled "Chance for Peace."

"It very clearly laid out the basic principles of the free world … and it told the Soviets what they could do to indicate that a new era had begun," she said. "The speech made it clear the United States would not attack the Soviet Union during its period of high vulnerability."

Moderator Larres asked the panel if the Soviet leaders had indicated any conciliatory tone. Eisenhower adviser Auburn Washburn said, "Not that I could find. I wasn't aware of any."

Vojtech Mastny said there was no opportunity for thawing the Cold War after Stalin's death. "Détente remained elusive. It never got off the ground in the aftermath of Stalin's death, because neither his successors (Georgi Malenkov or Nikita Khrushchev) really dared to want it. They were never secure enough to risk détente nor insecure enough to need it."

Hope Harrison said the Soviet leaders succeeding Stalin were mindful of the West and tried to initiate moderate policies in East Germany, but ran into problems. Wishing to stem the loss of citizens to the West (447,000 people fled from 1951 to 1953), the East Germans asked shortly after Stalin died if the border could be closed in Berlin. "But Stalin's successors said 'No, absolutely not. That would make us look terrible. Grossly simplistic, unacceptable approach,'" Harrison said.

Three months later, she said, the new Soviet leaders completed a review of Stalin's policies and handed the East Germans a document known as "New Course," which called for liberalization and reaching out to the West. "They told the East Germans they had to change their policies so people would stop fleeing. They told them to stop being so aggressive, to reach out their hand in friendship.

"But it didn't work," Harrison said. "Every time the Soviets tried to change harsh policies, Soviet citizens would push for more leniency through protest and uprisings. In 1961, the Berlin Wall went up, and the Soviets gave up on moderation."

The roundtable participants also spent time debating the cause of Stalin's death. The conclusion? He succumbed to natural causes. Sergei Khrushchev said, emphatically, "No, he was not poisoned." He argued that Stalin did not taste any food unless his closest advisers, including Malenkov and Nikita Khrushchev, tried the food first. Also, Stalin was tightly guarded. "I don't see any technical possibility for murder," Khrushchev said.

Stalin collapsed on March 1, 1953, and remained unconscious until he died on March 5. Khrushchev said he didn't receive immediate medical care because Stalin's advisers at first thought he was drunk and would regain consciousness. "He was on the floor and they brought him [up] on the sofa," said Khrushchev.

A member of the audience, Vladimir Shamberg, described himself as a close friend of Svetlana, Stalin's daughter. "I believe I was the first person she saw after her father's death, and she never spoke about something fishy," he said. Shamberg said he believes Stalin's advisers failed to get him immediate medical care because they were afraid of the consequences, not because they wanted him dead. "They thought if he regained consciousness and saw the doctors, he would suspect a plot and have them all executed," said Shamberg, adding that Stalin eventually received treatment from a major in his guard who happened to be a veterinarian.

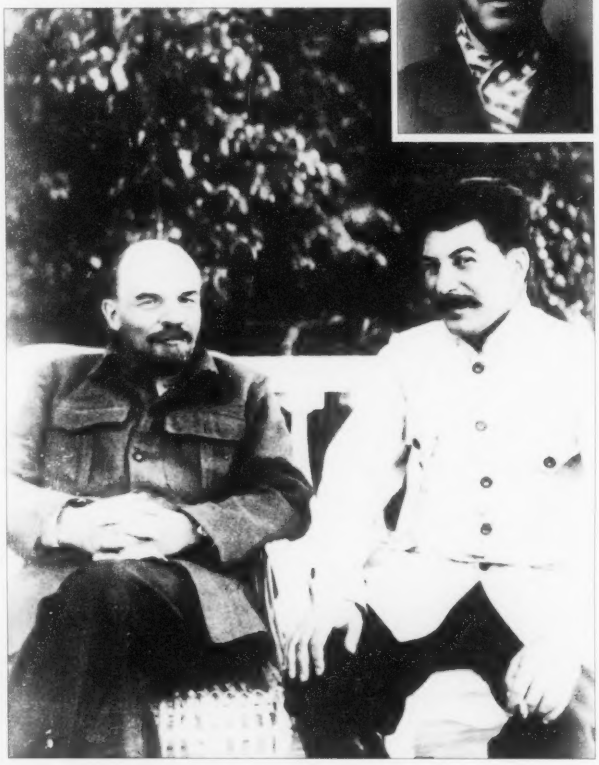
Panel participants agreed Stalin probably was not murdered, but they did speculate over the lack of medical care. "There was a motivation to letting him die," Garthoff said. "Stalin was planning a major purge in which most of them [his advisers] would be swept aside." Larres pointed out that in February 1953, Stalin ordered construction of four new giant prison camps.

Stalin's death brought change to the Soviet Union. "After Stalin was gone, these people were able to break out of that awful system; that's one of the thankful things," said Kramer. "The Soviet Union remained a repugnant dictatorship, but it was a very different place after Stalin was gone."

Mastny said, "The death of Stalin was the beginning of the end of the Soviet Union." Stalin, he explained, left an unmanageable legacy, economically and in terms of security.

Billington spoke of the need of Russia and the world to face up to the horrors of the Stalin regime. "The tragedy of Stalinism was not simply a tragedy of Stalinism, but a failure of the civilized world—a moral failure of the Western world," he said.

At right, portrait of a young Stalin; the rising Communist with Vladimir Lenin, ca. 1922; and the Soviet leader with President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Teheran in 1943



"There is no definitive document or any work on the gulag. People still don't want to think about it. They still haven't fully understood this. There is no memorial for the gulag anywhere in the world," Billington said. There are small efforts to address the topic, some researchers doing work, but they're having a hard time getting support, he said.

Kramer said, "Russia would be a lot better off if there was a systematic effort to recount, recall and memorialize the horrors of the Stalin period."

Some on the panel expressed concern that Stalin rates highly in Russian opinion polls today. Harrison attributes the popularity to the older citizens who are thankful to Stalin for getting them through World War II.

Panelists expect that the atrocities of Stalin will be researched over the next 25 years. They pointed out that although Germany is a stronger country today for facing up to its crimes during the Nazi regime, it took many years for the Germans to deal with their history. Eisenhower said, "It wasn't until recently that the Holocaust was thoroughly digested, and it's been 50 years since the end of the war. The Soviet Union is only 10 years gone."

Larres concluded the discussion by briefly drawing a line to the problems of the present regime change in Iraq. He said, "While history never offers any precise lessons, the events in the Soviet Union 50 years ago may be able to give us some useful food for thought. After Stalin's death, it took democracy 40 years to put down tentative roots in Russia and Eastern Europe. It probably can't be assumed that a similar process in Iraq and the Arab world will happen within a short period of time." ◆

*Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.*

The dictator at rest, lying in state in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions in Moscow, 1953

Soon afterwards, his reputation began to deteriorate inside and outside the Soviet Union: below left, "Epitaph" by Ross A. Lewis (Ross Aubrey) from the March 7, 1953, issue of the Milwaukee Journal; and "The Forgotten Man" by Daniel Robert Fitzpatrick, published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on May 11, 1953.

# Planning D-Day

## *Relief Model of Utah Beach Given to Library*

By HELEN W. DALRYMPLE

On a cold March morning this year, a large, two-part, three-dimensional rubber relief model of Utah Beach in Normandy, France, was spread out on the conference table in the Library's Geography and Map Division. Charles Lee Burwell of Millwood, Va., a lively and articulate gentleman with a soft southern accent and a twinkle in his eyes, had come to the Library to donate the map and tell the story of his participation in the D-Day invasion—so that both the map and the role he played on that memorable day could be preserved as part of the Library's permanent collections.

The map had remained in his possession since June 6, 1944, when, as a young intelligence officer in the U.S. Navy, he used it to brief the commanders of the amphibious assault as well as the troops who were about to go ashore at Utah Beach as part of the D-Day invasion that day.

A raised rubber relief model on a foam backing, the map (each part measuring 47 by 47 inches), shows all of the details of Utah Beach, including tide lines, the slope of the beach, buildings beyond the beach, and the location of "hedgehogs," which were steel rails welded together in the shape of children's huge jacks and hidden in the water 30 to 35 feet apart. The hedgehogs were designed to rip apart the hulls of landing craft that hit them as they came ashore. The map also carries numbers, which corresponded with other more traditional flat maps that were developed for the invasion. According to Burwell, this may have been the first time a rubber relief map like this had been constructed for use in a military amphibious operation.

Burwell described how the information for the rubber map was obtained, primarily by American pilots flying very low over the area in April and May and taking stereo photographs that were later transferred by photo interpreters into cartographic data for the map.

"The map was made at the last minute, in early June," Burwell said, so that it would be as up-to-date as possible. The map itself was made at Camp Bradford, Va., he said,

All photos by Paul Hogroian

**Jim Flatness and Mike Buscher of the Geography and Map Division unwrap the rubber map of Utah Beach.**

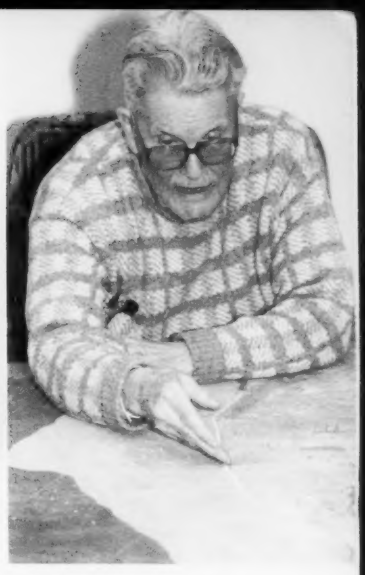
and flown over to Plymouth shortly before the invasion began. Located not far from Norfolk, Camp Bradford was an amphibious training base during World War II; it has since been incorporated into the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, the major operating station for the amphibious forces of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. It is the largest base of its kind in the world.

At the time of the invasion, Burwell was a 27-year-old lieutenant in Naval intelligence, whose role was to help plan for the amphibious assault on the Normandy beaches. (American troops were responsible for securing the Omaha and Utah beaches, while British and Canadian troops took the more northerly beaches of Sword, Juno and Gold. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was supreme commander of Operation Overlord, code name for the invasion, and the British, under the command of Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, directed the Allies' Operation Neptune, the naval and amphibious operations that launched and supported the Normandy invasion.)

"I was based in Plymouth, and I got a feeling that [the map] really was helpful," said Burwell. "The men identified with this map. I think the fact that it was three-dimensional made a lot of difference; it was a technology worth developing."

The invasion had to take place just before dawn at low tide so that the landing craft

**Richard Stephenson, formerly of the Geography and Map Division, and Mike Buscher listen as Charles Burwell describes how he used the map of Utah Beach (foreground) in briefing troops on D-Day.**



"The men identified with this map," Burwell said, as he pointed out all of the features included on the three-dimensional model.

could see the hedgehogs and other obstacles in the water, Burwell said. Paratroopers needed the light of a full moon so that they could find their way once they were dropped from the airplanes. Only three days in June—5, 6 and 7—met both of these conditions. He worked with meteorologists, most of them British, ("I was one of the older ones," he noted) to decide which day the invasion should go. The planned day was June 5, but the weather was dreadful, Burwell said, so it had to be postponed.

He described the briefing on June 4 for Eisenhower, Montgomery and other officers: "[They had] to decide whether to go ahead and sail that night for a landing June 5, or postpone the operation one day until June 6, and whether it would be practicable to postpone it still another day (which it would not be) should the bad weather persist," he said.

"Here I was in the school auditorium in Plymouth, this stupid, callow youth, scared to death, having to come out on that stage to say what would happen if you postponed [the invasion] one day, two days."

Because secrecy for the invasion was paramount, and because most of the men were briefed before boarding their landing craft and other ships on June 4, they could not be allowed to go ashore. They had to endure another 24 hours on board when the commanders decided to postpone the assault for a day.

Early on June 6, Burwell was on the ship USS Bayfield, three or four miles off Utah Beach. "The weather was rough, with choppy tides," he said. Under cover of predawn darkness, the invasion began, with the minesweepers and the demolition teams leading the way to set off the water mines. In 15 hours, 23,250 troops and 1,700 vehicles landed on Utah Beach, according to Burwell. By the end of that day, some 200 had lost their lives on that stretch of sand. The toll was much greater at Omaha Beach, where more than 2,000 American troops were killed or wounded.

Burwell described the aftermath: "I came ashore in the afternoon of D-Day; I had to get something from the beach master [troops who acted as traffic cops on the beach during the invasion]. It was just chaos; mostly broken-down jeeps. Most of the wounded had been taken off by then. It was not like Omaha Beach, where there were far more body parts."

After his role in the Normandy invasion, Burwell participated in the planning for other amphibious assaults—in southern France later that summer, at St. Raphael, near Nice; in the Lingayen Gulf on the island of Luzon in the Philippine Islands (January 1945); and on Okinawa in April 1945. According to Burwell, the Okinawa invasion was "one hell of an operation," involving the greatest naval armada ever assembled. American casualties alone during the battle, which lasted until June 21, totaled more than 38,000 wounded and 12,000 killed or missing. "They [the Japanese] used planes loaded with fuel as missiles," Burwell said. "Long before 9/11."

After Okinawa, Burwell returned to San Francisco to begin planning for Operation Olympic, the invasion of the Japanese home island of Kyushu slated for November 1945. "We estimated we would suffer half a million casualties in Operation Olympic," Burwell said. The invasion never took place, because the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on Aug. 6 and Aug. 9, 1945. Japan surrendered on Sept. 2, 1945.

Burwell is a descendant of the Robert L. "King" Carter family of Virginia and was born and raised at Carter Hall in Millwood, Va., now the home of Project Hope. He and his wife Natalie have retired to "The Vineyard," formerly a part of the Carter Hall plantation. Burwell graduated from Harvard University in 1939 and planned to pursue a master's degree in history and literature at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was in Paris on Aug. 23, 1939, when the Germans and the Russians signed a non-aggression pact. "I knew it was the beginning of World War II," he said. War was declared on Sept. 2.

After driving an ambulance in France for the Comité Americain de Secours Civil until March 1940, Burwell sailed for the Far East via the Suez Canal to take a job with the Texas Oil Co. [China] Ltd. in Haiphong, in what was then French Indochina.

In the summer of 1941, Burwell returned to the United States and joined the Navy as an ensign in October. When asked why he chose Naval intelligence, Burwell replied, "It struck me that would be an interesting part of the Navy." He also observed that his knowledge of French probably had a lot to do with his subsequent assignments. Burwell was discharged on Jan. 1, 1946, as a lieutenant commander with a commendation for his service in the Pacific.

His commendation reads, in part: "For excellent service in the line of his profession as Assistant Intelligence Officer on the Staff of the Com-

*continued on page 89*

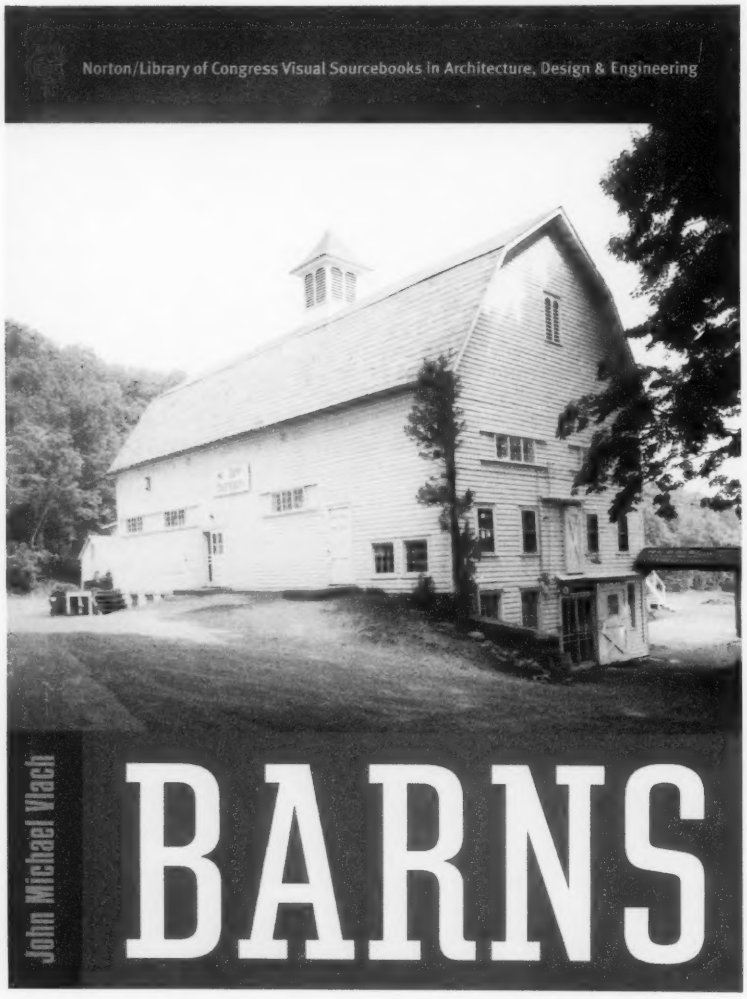
# The Architecture of Barns

## *Library Launches Multimedia Series on Design*

The Library of Congress and W.W. Norton & Company announced the launch of the Norton/Library of Congress Visual Sourcebooks in Architecture, Design and Engineering series with its first book, "Barns," by John Michael Vlach.

Vlach, professor of American Studies at George Washington University, discussed "Barns" at a celebratory program April 10, sponsored jointly by the Library's new Center for American Architecture, Design and Engineering (see sidebar); the Center for the Book; the Publishing Office; the American Folklife Center; and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record of the National Park Service.

"Barns" presents a new perspective on American history through one of America's unique cultural landmarks. Drawn from the vast holdings of the Library of Congress, more than 800 illustrations provide a tour of significant barns across the United States, from New England to the Great Lakes, the South, the Midwest, and the Far West. "Barns" is an invaluable resource for architects, historians, students, and all those who love barns.




Vlach's text provides an overview of the development of a building type that has served to define the nature and growth of the United States and its people. It traces geographical and chronological continuities of barn type, design, and construction, as well as Dutch, German, French, and Spanish influences. Captions identify each document and building, and images are included on a CD-ROM with a link to the Library's high-resolution files. The book includes materials from the Prints and Photographs and Geography and Map divisions, the American Folklife Center, and the Library's general collections.

Said C. Ford Peatross, curator of the Library's Architecture, Design and Engineering Collections, who also serves on its editorial board and as a series' adviser: "The book series is enormously exciting—we're getting the very best authors. The response from experts has been wonderful and having them choose from the Library's incredible resources to create these books is very satisfying."

Among future books and authors planned for the visual sourcebooks series are "Canals" by Robert Kapsch, "Theaters" by Craig Morrison, "Stairways" by Michael Lewis, and "Dams" by Christine Macy. Other advisers and editorial board members for the series are Robert Bruegmann, University of Illinois at Chicago; David G. De Long, University of Pennsylvania; and Nancy Green of W.W. Norton.

"Barns," a 400-page hardcover book, with more than 840 illustrations, is available for $75 in bookstores nationwide and in the Library Sales Shop. For credit card orders, call (888) 682-3557. ◆

# Center for Architecture, Design and Engineering Launched at Library

By DEBORAH DURHAM-VICHR

The launch of the Norton / Library of Congress Visual Sourcebooks series is one of many projects arising from the Library's new Center for Architecture, Design and Engineering. Other projects on the drawing board include exhibitions, scholarly programs and educational outreach.

The center was formally established in 2002 through a bequest from the distinguished American architect Paul Rudolph and the contributions of individuals, foundations and corporations.

Although based in the Prints and Photographs Division (P&P), the center's purpose is to draw attention and support to materials related to its subject matter wherever they may reside in the Library's collections, said C. Ford Peatross, the Library's curator of Architecture, Design and Engineering Collections, who proposed the center in 1991.

"The center is like a catalyst; it's a place to focus various activities. Like Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has said, it's a way to get the champagne out of the bottle, and to keep it cool, so that it's good for future generations.

"The Ground Zero design symposium [November 2002] proved the perfect moment to announce the creation of the center. As a result of the Rudolph bequest, a new trust fund had been set up to support the center, and we coordinated the announcement with a revised Web site on the Prints and Photographs home page describing the center's activities," Peatross said.

The center—while still in project form—proved its potential by participating in the inspiration and development of critically acclaimed exhibitions at the Library in the 1990s: "Temple of Liberty: Building the Capitol for a New Nation" in 1995; "Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922-1932," which opened in June 1996; and "The "Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," which opened in 1999 and continues to travel, with the likelihood of future venues in the United States, Japan, Australia and Latin America, according to Peatross.

"These shows were intended to show what we could do [as a center] ... their success is a credit to the Interpretive Programs Office," he said.

Contributions over the past decade, both large and small, nurtured the center's growth, such as a seed grant from the Library's private sector advisory body, the Madison Council, in 1992; a $20,000 grant from Chicago's Graham Foundation to assist with promotional materials in 1993; $1000 from the Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record; and finally, a generous bequest from the distinguished American architect Paul Rudolph, who also gave the archives of his professional work to the Library, which allowed the center to come into being.

The center's possibilities seem endless, as the subjects of architecture, design and engineering run deep throughout the Library's superb holdings of master works, drawings, photographs, maps and print archives.

"Now we can concentrate more on achieving actual goals rather than only getting the center established," said Peatross.

For more information, see the center's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/print/adecenter/.** ◆

*Deborah Durham-Vichr is a contract editor/writer in the Public Affairs Office.*

**Map**

*continued from page 87*

mander of an Amphibious Group, from November 1944 to May 1945, during the planning and operational phases of the amphibious assaults upon Lingayen Gulf and Luzon, Philippine Islands, and Kerama Retto, Okinawa. ... By his leadership and tireless devotion to duty throughout the entire period, he contributed materially to the success of these amphibious assault operations."

Burwell returned to China with his own import-export business, Burwell, Allen & Co., and later formed another company, Thaibok Fabrics Ltd., in Bangkok, in partnership with Jim Thompson. He said he was inspired to donate his rubber map model of Utah Beach to the Library of Congress by his friend and neighbor, Richard Stephenson, former cartographic historian in the Geography and Map Division.

Paul Hogroian

Richard Stephenson and Charles Burwell following the presentation of the map

Burwell's discussion of the map model and its use in the assault on Utah Beach was recorded on videotape by Peter Bartis and Jason Lee of the American Folklife Center's Veterans History Project. It will be added to the Library's permanent collections of the stories of veterans of all American wars. For more information on the Veterans History Project, go to **www.loc.gov/vets** on the Library's Web site. ◆

# FLICC Forum 2003

## *Speakers Illuminate Role of the "I" in IT*

By DEBORAH DURHAM-VICHR

Librarians have always created more efficient access to information, said Librarian James H. Billington in his opening remarks at this year's Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) Forum. In fact, the swiftly evolving technologies that enable a more dynamic use of information—known as enterprise content management—are electronic versions of the staple tools of librarians, he contended.

The forum's question for 2003 centered around information management policy. Or, in more formal words, what is the current policy context for federal enterprise content management? And, should federal librarians be responsible for it?

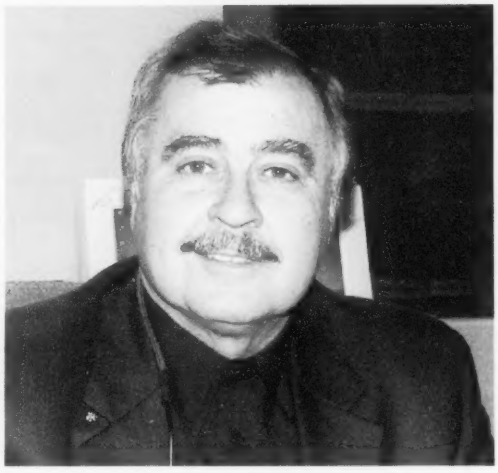
Billington reminded the packed audience March 19 in the Mumford Room, that "Content management, at its core, is the bridge between resources and users." Content management, done correctly, can resolve the concerns of delivering the most accurate, the most timely, the most reliable, and the most needed resources—both efficiently and economically, he said.

"Now that Congress has charged the federal community with improving both its content and technology management, it is the federal librarian who can determine how best to syndicate the nation's data and develop sustainable processes to ensure both its access and protection," said Billington.

Two keynote speakers, Stephen Arnold, president of Arnold Information Technology and a leading international authority on online database systems, and Rep. William Lacy Clay (D-Mo.), ranking member of the Subcommittee on the Census, expanded on Billington's statements. Arnold spoke first, giving a succinct view of the future enterprise content management setting and policy momentums enabled by technology. Clay brought hindsight to the issue with an overview of the history of Congress' involvement in information policy and the impact of last year's E-Government Bill.

### The Changing World of Enterprise Content Management

Step by step, Arnold summarized what content consists of: First there is the creation of it, he said, explaining that "wherever there is a computer, there is the creation of data." Then there is the production of data, which varies by device. A word processor creates a different type of data than a video editing program. Management comes next, with Arnold's observation that "it is clearly important to get control of information assets." Then there is distribution and content delivery. Finally, content management needs promotion, or in other words, it must be communicated. "Content is useless unless you pass it on," he said.



Stephen Arnold

But, "content threatens to overwhelm us," Arnold observed. In 2000, there were 15 million gigabytes of digital information available—including material that reached back to the beginning of recorded time. By 2003, the number had skyrocketed to 57 million gigabytes of information, he said. The creation of content continues at this exponential growth. To prove that there is "no single solution," he named several companies that are helping the government to manage its content.

"What is driving content management?" he asked the audience. One driver is the idea—the growing awareness—that content management is necessary, said Arnold. Another is the demand for integration. He said, "Content management has to be a part of the woodwork, it must feel comfortable.

"We're caught in a double helix, between two inseparables—technology and text. They intertwine and the connectors are us, the people who know how to bridge technology."

To drive home his point of the changing setting of content management, Arnold showed a picture of the plains of Mongolia, bare except for a hut or two, ringed far on the horizon by mountains. "Here is where a different modality is emerging," he said. "And it must be wireless. There's no money to lay a land line."

Together with the "Starbucks-ification" of the work environment, which he described as fluid and collaborative, and the advancement of accessing devices, such as a dual processor computer in a phone that can run video—the latest offering from the Japanese Internet behemoth NTT DoCoMo—enterprise content management has much to deal with in the near future.

"This is the new setting that enterprise content management policy must understand," said Arnold. But it must also take into account its chronic problems. "When we think about enterprise content management in the federal government, not just the library, we have to recognize that there are silos of information. And they are necessary. No one wants Department of Defense information to appear on the FirstGov Web site," he said.

"Second, we must be aware of fads and that procurement often is driven by fads. Third, good government and technology are not necessarily the same thing," he added. The gap between IT

pros and "the person who sees a citizen" must be overcome as well as the lack of business architecture.

These chronic policy problems are further complicated by content management's digital problems, such as the management of 70 million Web pages on FirstGov and the sheer number of transactions that need to be digitized in the federal government.

From a policy point of view, Arnold explained, "At the top of the stack is support to citizens, then there is the actual delivery; [these] are support functions. Finally, underpinning it all is enterprise content management."

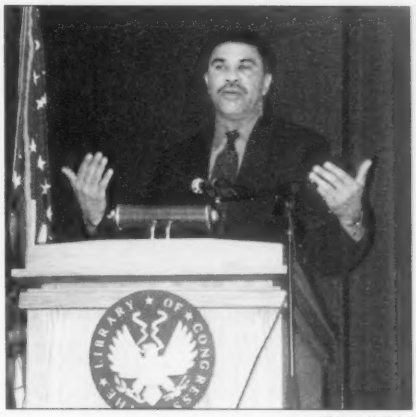
"This is how to think about content management," said Arnold, describing its appearance. At the bottom is the critical layer of information storage; then transaction management (the set of software determining who gets access, etc.); then business logic (the set of rules); then its presentation—the interface. Finally, before a customer can get into the information that he or she wants, there must be a layer of security or authentication. "At the top of the layers is the customer, accessing information down though the stack." If a new "view" is required, there would be no need to redo all the layers, there would simply be a new digital "pipe" attached in order to access the layers.

"Pulling data from different sources for a different view—that is the core of thinking about content management," said Arnold. And the key to its magic is technology.

Advances in software standards and XML-based tools will enable policy to be part of the underpinning layer, explained Arnold. Instead of having to write new code for every change in business logic, XML authoring tools allow information to be entered only once, and as long as security parameters are set up, one agency employee can enter information and another user at a different agency can pull it up, sifted through layers of Web services. He described a graphic tool that allows content managers to simply move chunks of business logic via mouse.

In conclusion, Arnold said, "enterprise content management is not an add-on, it's our business. ... Libraries are an important part of that." The changing enterprise content management setting will "require output on the fly. The technology will enable us to do policy. It is not idle thinking that we can share," he said, adding that this way of thinking is part of the shift to a real time enterprise.

"A real time enterprise is where any worker can access content; where there is superior information availability. ... We can use technologies to streamline business processes, to be able to reduce costs and enter data only once. The real time enterprise is available through a single interface, and that's a browser, not a word processor."



Michaela McNichol

Rep. William Lacy Clay (D-Mo.)

### Policy in the Government's Interest

If Arnold gave his audience a view of the future, Clay looked at the past, culminating in the imperatives of the E-Government Act. He started off his speech with the fact that "the federal government has been in the information business from the very beginning."

Clay enumerated the information activities of government, such as the creation of the depository library system to support an informed and educated public. Some activities are mandated by the Constitution, such as the census. He drew on his experience as a ranking member of the Subcommittee on the Census to illustrate some of the basic problems that federal agencies face today.

"Census records are maintained by the National Archives and after 72 years are opened to the public," he said. "Just last April, the Archives opened the 1930 census with much fanfare. These historic census records are the most sought-after collection at the archives." But, ironically enough, during the 2000 census when forms were captured electronically, paper forms were destroyed.

"The agency, in its zeal to modernize and digitize, had forgotten about its responsibility to preserve public records," said Clay. Ultimately, the Census Bureau had to pay to have forms transferred from electronic records to microfilm.

Clay described the federal government's burgeoning information collection activities in the early 20th century, including the creation of the income tax, the Veterans Administration after World War I, and New Deal programs that brought social programs such as unemployment, social security and welfare benefits. The government's information activities in the latter half of the 20th century are characterized by attempts to reduce burdens and rationalize information management.

Congress passed the Federal Reports Act of 1942 and later the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1980. "Those laws attempt to balance the dual, and sometimes competing, goals of managing the life cycle of information, and reducing the reporting burdens the government places on its citizens and businesses," said Clay. The PRA was reauthorized in the 1990s and refocused the activities of the government on information policy and away from information technology.

But there were critical IT policy failures in the 1990s, explained Clay. "Information policy should be about getting the right information to the right people at the right time. All too often it is a discussion of machines and the procurement of those machines," he said.

Instead, there should be an emphasis on knowledge management, which recognizes the importance of the flow of information. "In other words, knowledge management replaces the machine with the information as the focal point of policy and management development," Clay pointed out.

The E-Government Act, signed into law on Dec. 17, 2002, aims to do just that. Among other things, it is designed to improve the methods by which government information is organized, preserved and made accessible to the

*continued on page 93*

# FLICC Awards

## *Federal Libraries, Librarians, Technicians Honored*

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) has announced the winners of its national awards for federal librarianship to recognize the many innovative ways that federal libraries, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholarly communities and the American public.

The award winners were honored at the 20th Annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies on March 19 at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., where they received their awards and were guests of the forum. Their names will remain on permanent display in the FLICC offices at the Library of Congress.

Federal libraries and staff throughout the United States and abroad competed in three award categories for the fourth annual FLICC Awards. The winners are listed below.

### 2002 Federal Library/Information Center of the Year

Beginning with the fiscal year 2002 awards, FLICC selected winners in two categories: a small library/information center (with a staff of 10 or fewer federal and/or contract employees) and a larger library/information center (with a staff of 11 or more federal and/or contract employees).

• **Large Library / Information Center Category**: The Homer E. Newell Library, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, is recognized for its promotion of various innovative technologies and approaches to knowledge management. The library developed an extensive Web-based portal that linked a comprehensive project directory of resource and image gallery links with a network of experts. This enhanced the value of the knowledge gained from individual projects for the entire agency. The library is further recognized in fiscal year 2002 for eliminating the boundaries between traditional library support and the need for preserving knowledge unique to the Goddard Space Flight Center.

Above, staff at the Homer E. Newell Library, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, FLICC's Federal Library of the Year (large division); below and inset, staff members of the James A. Haley Veteran's Hospital Library in Tampa, winner of the honor in the small library division

• **Small Library/Information Center Category**: The James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital Library, Tampa, Fla., is recognized for providing innovative, comprehensive, and customer-focused resources and library services to clinical staff, allied health professionals, patients, families and volunteers. In fiscal year 2002, the library worked directly with the hospital's nursing staff to provide patients with print information to supplement their discussions with their caregivers. The library also created a variety of innovative Web-based services and creative outreach activities for both professionals and patients to deliver knowledge-based information directly to the bedside, and it provided vital support for excellence in patient care, research and education for staff and patients.

Army Librarian Ann Parham

### 2001 Federal Librarian of the Year

Army Librarian Ann Parham is recognized for her leadership and devotion to librarianship as demonstrated by her commitment to excellence in the management of the worldwide U.S. Army Library Program, her advocacy for the restoration of the Pentagon Library, and the innovative librarian training program she orchestrated. In fiscal year 2002, Parham served as an example for the entire federal library community by reaffirming the values and importance of library and information services to management, the user community and the nation. Her initiatives in the wake of the September 11 attack on the Pentagon serve as a model of principled determination and are a credit to the librarian profession.

### 2001 Federal Library Technician of the Year

Reginald A. Stewart, library technician, U.S. Army Library, Giessen, Germany, is recognized for his visionary approach to improvements and outreach in library services for children. He created a "storymobile" and initiated weekly visits to military housing areas to reach children unable to come to the library for story time. His enthusiastic storytelling and reading program created continuing awareness, interest and visibility of library services in Army communities. In fiscal year 2002, Stewart is commended for expanding the main library's children and adult collections, as well as military dependent elementary and high school libraries, through dedicated and enthusiastic efforts to acquire, select, process, barcode and shelve more than 50,000 volumes from several closed base libraries.

Information on the 2003 award program will be announced later this summer. For the latest information on the awards, interested parties may refer to the FLICC Web site, **www.loc.gov/flicc/awards.html**, where information regarding the 2003 nomination packet will be posted on the "What's New" section as soon as it becomes available.

Reginald Stewart, Library Technician at the U.S. Army Library in Giessen, Germany, FLICC Federal Library Technician of the Year; below, Kellie McKenzie, Treasury Library, honorable mention in that category

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee fosters excellence in federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and provides guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). Created in 1965 and headquartered at the Library of Congress, FLICC also makes recommendations on federal library and information policies, programs and procedures to federal agencies and to others concerned with libraries and information centers. ◆

**Forum**
*continued from page 91*

public, said Clay.

Of particular interest to the library audience, said Clay, is the establishment of an interagency committee that develops recommendations on standards for organizing and categorizing government information which is searchable electronically. The law requires the development of a public domain directory of federal Web sites and a taxonomy of subjects to review and categorize public federal Web sites. In this last activity, the law requires the committee to work in collaboration with agency librarians and federal depository librarians, among others.

"It's too early for evaluation," said Clay. But what is clear from the new law is that electronic documents, just like paper documents, can be considered federal records that need to be managed and preserved. "While this seems obvious to many in this room, it was not that long ago that the executive branch held steadfast to the position that electronic records were not governed by the same rules ... in fact, some argued that they were not records at all."

Ultimately, the E-Government Act begins the process of developing principles of practice for government Web sites. "Here is an area ripe with promise and ripe with problems," said Clay. Agencies need to develop a set of practices and principles that assures that documents are managed and preserved. For example, changes to a document should be obvious to the user and it should be easy for the public to know when a document was placed on a site, he added.

"The Library of Congress is playing an important role in capturing for the public the changing face of Congressional Web sites. ... As knowledge managers, you are in the business of helping people like me, and my staff, get the information we need, when we need it. Far too few people understand the importance of that function," said Clay.

He described a recent observation by TV commentator Andy Rooney about a fallacious Web site that listed the IQs of the past 10 presidents. Clay concluded, "You are the people who protect us from those kinds of frauds. You are the people who must assure the integrity and authenticity of government information. In partnership, we can move government information policy into the 21st century." ◆

*Deborah Durham-Vichr is a contract writer-editor in the Public Affairs Office.*

# Walter White, Mr. NAACP

## *Kenneth Robert Janken Discusses New Biography*

By DONNA URSCHEL

Kenneth Robert Janken, author of "White: The Biography of Walter White, Mr. NAACP," told an audience at the Library on Feb. 25 that the accomplishments of Walter White from the 1920s to the 1950s in the fields of civil rights, politics and black culture, though long forgotten, are well worth remembering.

White stemmed the epidemic of mob murders and lynchings, guided the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) into prominence, helped to launch the Harlem Renaissance, and participated in the many legal campaigns against segregation, culminating in the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education.

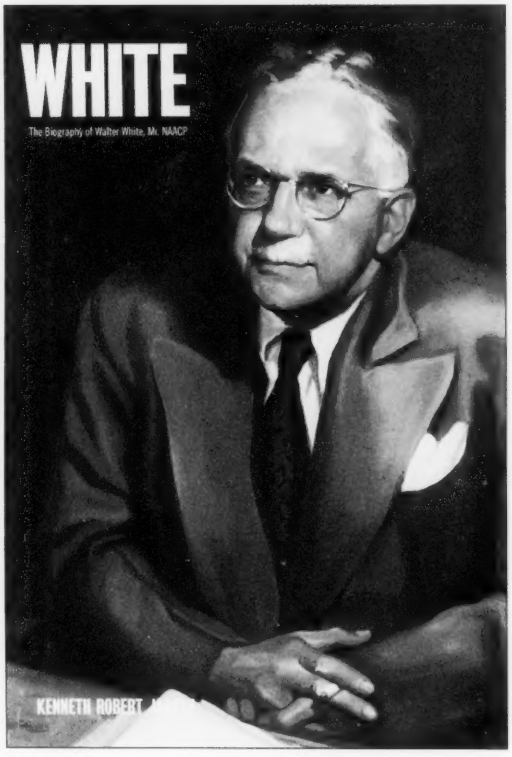
Janken, associate professor of Afro-American studies at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, used the Library's NAACP records in the Manuscript Division as a major resource for the book, which is the first biography of White. Janken's presentation was part of the Center for the Book's Books & Beyond series of talks that highlight new books based on the Library's collections and programs.

Adrienne Cannon, Afro-American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division, introduced Janken and described the significance of the NAACP collection, which consists of approximately 5 million items dating from 1909, the year of the association's inception, to 1995.

"The NAACP records are the largest single collection ever acquired by the Library and, annually, the most heavily used," said Cannon. The collection includes manuscripts, photographs, pamphlets, broadsides, phonograph records, and audio and video tape recordings.

"Every phase of NAACP's many activities to advance the struggle for racial equality is reflected in this rich and diverse collection," she said.

The NAACP collection is the cornerstone of the Library's unparalleled resources for the study of the 20th-century civil rights movement and leaders in the fight for civil liberties. In addition to the materials of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the collection holds the records of the National Urban League, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. The Library also holds the papers of prominent activists, such as Thurgood Marshall, Roy Wilkins, Arthur Spingarn, A. Philip Randolph and many more.




Janken said that White, throughout his life, reveled in the confusion and opportunities created by his extremely fair complexion. Although White was African American, with parents who were born into slavery, he, nevertheless, looked white. Janken explained, "He was known in his day as a voluntary Negro—an African American who could pass for white, but chose not to."

Instead, he chose to exploit his complexion to advance the rights of African Americans. During the 1920s and 1930s, White, operating incognito at great personal peril, investigated more than 40 lynchings and mob riots. Posing as a white man, he was able to uncover details of the crimes. His findings generated much publicity and eventually led to a stemming of the lynching epidemic in the South.

"He loved to make rednecks look foolish. By doing so, he punctured their pompous racial superiority," said Janken. "He encouraged African Americans to shake off the grip of fear that lynch mobs had on them."

Over the years, White enjoyed discussing his many cases of mistaken identity, hoping to explode myths of racial inferiority and categorization and to encourage whites to rethink preconceptions.

As executive secretary of the NAACP from 1931 to 1955, White pushed the organization to prominence. "The NAACP lobbying campaigns, which he devised and orchestrated through the 1930s, were textbook cases in effectiveness. By the late 1930s, the NAACP was an organization that politicians had to reckon with and ignore at their own peril," said Janken.

White wrote two novels, "The Fire and the Flint" and "Flight," helped many African American singers and actors, and launched the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and 1930s. Janken said, "After a long day at the office, you could find him club-hopping into the late hours, taking around critics of the New York Evening Post or potential funders for the NAACP."

*continued on page 95*

# Why Digital Reference Matters

## *Leading Librarian Featured in Library Cybercast*

By LAURA GOTTESMAN

Joe Janes, founding director of the Internet Public Library (**www.ipl.org**), asked his Library audience during a Luminary Lecture to imagine starting a contemporary reference service from scratch, as if there were no history of patrons coming to libraries and finding librarians for their reference needs.

"I always encourage people to think about just starting over. If we had never done reference before today, what would it look like? Would it be primarily based on making people come to the same place you are for a certain number of hours a week?" asked Janes, whose February lecture topic was "Why Does Digital Reference Matter?"

"If not, think about the best ways for them to be able to approach you. Make the service meet the needs of the community, not the needs of the librarian," advised Janes, an assistant professor at the Information School of the University of Washington.

Janes' talk was the eighth in the Luminary Lectures @ Your Library series, sponsored by the Library's Public Service Collections Directorate. Nearly all of the previous lectures have been captured as archived webcasts, which are available on the lecture series home page at **www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures/.**

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Joe Janes

"It's easy to be mindless. It's harder to be mindful as we translate what we know into a new environment," Janes said. "Digital reference matters because it is a test of things we took for granted for a very long time, such as the 'reference interview.'"

Noting that it took the library community 30 years to "settle the question of whether a telephone should be at the reference desk," Janes appealed to librarians in the audience to see recent technological developments as an opportunity to expand reference service.

Librarians have become "tool users far more effectively than we've become tool makers," he observed. "We used to be really good at tool making: think about Poole's Index to Periodical Literature at the turn of the 19th century; think about Bartlett's Quotations; think about Noah Webster; think about Melvil Dewey; think about all of the people building all of those competing cataloging systems."

He noted the creation of some new tools, such as the software QuestionPoint and other programs, to enhance digital reference. "We're having a resurgence; that's to the good," Janes said. "I'm loath to abandon that legacy without a struggle."

He suggested that, in order to remain relevant, librarians must tailor their services to the needs of their particular communities and respond to the expectations of their users. He said librarians must understand that people need options—that every user will not want to seek them out in the same way, that one kind of service does not meet everyone's needs.

"I think many libraries are not central to the information lives of their communities and that's a problem. We've been displaced," Janes said. "We need to regain the center, so that when people think of quality information they think of the library that is meant to serve them," he added.

"So why does digital reference matter? Well, it won't matter if we do it badly; if we do it alone; if we do it only one way; if we do it in secret or in hiding (put the link on your front page or else!); if we do it too slowly, and I mean both in response time and in getting this [effort] ramped up; if we do it from a position of fear," Janes warned. "Digital reference is going to matter if we serve more people more efficiently than ever before. I think we need to turn the page: it isn't digital reference—it's reference."

Go to **www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures/janes.html** to view a cybercast of this presentation. ◆

*Laura Gottesman is a digital reference specialist in the Public Service Collections Directorate.*

**NAACP**

*continued from page 94*

He and his wife hosted numerous parties at their home as well. Janken said George Gershwin was at one of these parties and premiered his new composition "Rhapsody in Blue" on White's piano.

Janken said White bore the primary responsibility for keeping the NAACP together through the years, of conducting the daily tasks of raising money and insisting on an organization that defended and extended the rights of African Americans.

After World War II, White suggested to President Truman that he establish a commission on civil rights. Truman took his advice, and in 1947 the President's Commission on Civil Rights released a statement that called for the elimination of segregation. Truman endorsed the commission's report, Janken said.

White was intimately involved in the legal campaigns to end the Jim Crow laws. He participated in all the strategy sessions that built up cases against segregation from the 1930s through the 1950s.

Wrapping up his talk, Janken said White had an important and compelling career. "In the nine years I was working on this book, I never, ever got tired of Walter White." ◆

*Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.*

# Women and the Law

## *Title IX Advocate Speaks at the Library*

By AUDREY FISCHER

Marcia Greenberger was one of only 10 women in the class of 200 who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania law school in 1970. Today, it is not at all unusual for 50 percent of a law school class to be female.

As founder and co-president of the National Women's Law Center, Greenberger has had more than a little to do with the improvement in the status of women in education during the past 30 years.

Greenberger, who recently delivered the keynote address at the Library's 2003 celebration of Women's History Month, said she spent her formative years without the benefit of laws prohibiting sex discrimination in education or employment. "It wasn't until the early 1970s that we began to create a fabric of legal rights for women in this country," she said.

Marcia Greenberger

It was only in hindsight that Greenberger realized the inequities in education and employment that she had personally experienced. "As my consciousness was slowly raised, I recalled my education at the Philadelphia High School for Girls and at the University of Pennsylvania College for Women and realized the difference in resources given to male and female students," said Greenberger.

Sports was the area in which inequities were most obvious, according to Greenberger, but women's schools also were lacking in the quality of library resources and lab equipment, as well as the caliber of the teachers assigned to each institution.

And then there was the issue of employment.

"When I began my career, Title VII [of the Civil Rights Act of 1964], which prohibited discrimination in employment, did not cover professional employment," said Greenberger. "So it was perfectly legal for law firms not to hire women attorneys."

She recalled being told outright by a prospective employer that it would not be safe for a woman lawyer to work late at night for a Washington, D.C., law firm. Greenberger said she always regretted "not marching back in there and inquiring about his concern for the secretaries who were required to work late at the firm."

Eventually, Greenberger joined the firm of Caplin and Drysdale in Washington and worked there until founding the Women's Rights Project of the Center for Law and Social Policy in 1972. At the project, which became the National Women's Law Center in 1981, Greenberger fought for the passage and full implementation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibit sex discrimination at educational institutions that receive federal funds.

According to Greeenberger, Title IX, which gave millions of young women a greater opportunity to play organized sports, "is now being questioned in very serious ways." She cited a recent report of the Secretary of Education's Commission on Opportunity in Athletics that many believe could drastically reduce opportunities for women in sports and undo much of the progress that has been made.

"While the secretary of education says he will only move forward on unanimous recommendations, he has refused to accept a minority report (by two people on the commission) that objects to the final wording of several of the recommendations," said Greenberger. The result, according to Greenberger, is that the secretary insists that several detrimental recommendations are unanimous.

"The progress we have made is a fragile progress. All the battles have not been won. We have many miles to go," said Greenberger.

Referring to the backlash against women's rights, Greenberger observed, "Many men and women my age and older are running companies. But they were also raised during the 1950s, and the lessons we learned die hard."

To make her point, Greenberger quoted from an article in a 1955 women's magazine that outlined in detail how to be the perfect wife. "The hus-

*continued on page 99*

# 2003 Wickersham Award

## *Judge Patricia Wald Honored*

By ANNE L. MERCER

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress presented the 2003 Wickersham Award for "exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession" to Judge Patricia M. Wald on March 18.

In the Great Hall of the Library's historic Jefferson Building, Wald was recognized for a distinguished legal career that has made her one of the leading figures in the legal profession in the United States, as well as a champion of legal reform across the globe.

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina welcomed the attendees, remarking that, "At this particular time, I think it is more important than ever to identify our champions and proclaim them to the world as symbols of our professional commitment to law as an instrument of justice. For law and justice are still the best hope for a peaceful world."

Wald most recently (1999-2001) served as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) at The Hague, Netherlands, where she rendered significant decisions in the field of international humanitarian law. Before joining the ICTY, she served for 20 years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, including five years as the chief judge. She currently serves as the chair of the Open Society Institute's Criminal Justice Initiative.

Three personal and professional friends of Wald's offered tributes. Judge David S. Tatel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia made the opening remarks. Tatel recalled how he and Wald had chambers next door to each other, making it easy to spend time together and trade political gossip. But mostly, he remembered how he turned to Wald for "how to" help on being a judge.

Judith C. Areen, dean of the Georgetown University Law Center, spoke about how Wald had successfully handled the challenge of being a woman in the legal profession. She noted that Wald proved that a woman can raise five children and still make a real contribution to the legal profession.

Sean Groom

Abe Krash, president of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress with 2002 Wickersham Award winner, Judge Patricia Wald

David Tolbert, executive director of the American Bar Association's Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI), came to know Wald through her work with ICTY Tolbert recalled that Wald had worked hard under difficult conditions on many CEELI projects and always received the highest praise—that no one ever heard an unkind word from her or about her.

Following the remarks, Abe Krash, president of the Friends of the Law Library and master of ceremonies, presented the Wickersham Award to Wald. In offering her thanks and gratitude for the warm remarks made by the speakers, Wald said, "I kept thinking, I'd like to meet that woman!" Wald reminisced about spending time in the Law Library of Congress, researching and writing up her first legal assignments. It was there, she said, that she became aware of the importance of the legislative history of laws; that one couldn't rely only on the "stark plain meaning of statutes."

Wald noted that while working in Sarajevo, she came to realize that libraries are cultural storehouses. If you want to erase the history and identity of a people, destroy the heartbeat of their culture, their libraries, she said. "You who are 'Friends of the Law Library' are more than that; you are guardians of our national culture."

The Law Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive source of legal information in the world and a research center for foreign, international and comparative law. The Friends of the Law Library of Congress is a national nonprofit group that encourages awareness of and support for the Law Library.

The Wickersham Award is named for George Wickersham (1858-1936), who, with other noted jurists, attorneys and scholars, conceived the Friends group as a way to help build a great national law library. Wickersham was a partner in the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, a benefactor of this year's dinner. Additional major supporters of the Friends are West Group, LexisNexis, Dun & Bradstreet and BNA Inc.

Previous recipients of the Wickersham Award in recent years are Charles F.C. Ruff, counsel to the President (2000); Talbot D'Alemberte, president of Florida State University (2001); and James A. Baker III, former secretary of the treasury under Ronald Reagan and secretary of state under George H.W. Bush (2002). ◆

*Anne L. Mercer is executive director of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress.*

# 2002 Koussevitzky Awards

## *Commissions for New Musical Works Presented*

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation Inc. have awarded commissions for new musical works to seven composers. The commissions are granted jointly by the foundations and the performing organizations that will present the newly composed works.

Award winners and the groups co-sponsoring their commissions are: Claude Baker and the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra; Gregory D'Alessio and the Cleveland Chamber Symphony; Magnus Lindberg and the Los Angeles Philharmonic; Hyo-shin Na and the San Jose Chamber Orchestra; Wayne Peterson and Earplay; Alvin Singleton and the American Composers Orchestra; Scott Wheeler and the New England String Ensemble.

• The **Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra** and the foundations commission **Claude Baker** to write a new piece for full orchestra. Baker, a professor of composition in the School of Music at Indiana University, Bloomington, served as composer-in-residence of the St. Louis Symphony for eight years. His works are published by MMB Music and Carl Fischer, and are recorded on the ACA, Gasparo and Louisville First Edition labels. The composer's many honors include two Kennedy Center Friedheim Awards, the Leonard and George Eastman Prize, an award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and a Manuel de Falla Prize in Madrid. Baker's music has been performed by the orchestras of St. Louis, San Francisco, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Louisville, as well as by the New York Philharmonic, the National Symphony, the Orquesta Sinfónica de RTV Española and the Orquesta Nacional de España.

• **Gregory D'Alessio** is an assistant professor of composition at Cleveland State University, where he is also the coordinator of the electronic and computer music program. His work has been recognized with honors and fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the Ohio Arts Council, the Society for Electro-Acoustic Music, the Tanglewood Music Festival and the Aspen Music Festival. He received the Cleveland Arts Prize in 2002. In addition to composing and teaching, D'Alessio is the co-founder and co-editor of New Modern Music, an online magazine dedicated to contemporary music. The **Cleveland Chamber Symphony** joins the foundations in commissioning an orchestral work from D'Alessio.

• Finnish composer **Magnus Lindberg** will write a work for the **Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra**, to be performed during their 2003-2004 season in the new Walt Disney Concert Hall. A founding member of Finland's Ears Open! Society and the experimental Toimii Ensemble, Lindberg received the Nordic Council Music Prize, the Prix Italia, and awards from the Royal Philharmonic Society, among others. His works have been featured at the Aldeburgh Festival, the Ars Musica Festival (Brussels), the Strasbourg Musica Festival and at "Related Rocks," a project devoted to Lindberg's works in London, Paris and Brussels. Lindberg's music is available on the Deutsche Grammophon, Finlandia, Ondine and Sony recording labels.

• As a recipient of the coveted Korean National Composers Prize and the Asian American Arts Foundation fellowship, **Hyo-shin Na** has had her music performed throughout Asia, as well as in Europe, Africa and North America. The composer is commissioned by the foundations and the **San Jose Chamber Orchestra** to write a work for string orchestra. Na, a California resident, has received commissions from the Fromm Foundation, the National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Arts, New Music Works, Contemporary Music Ensemble Korea and Philharmonia Gaudi Vienna, among others. She is a frequent lecturer on the relationship between her music and traditional Korean music. The Fontec and Seoul recording labels have featured Na's music. Na is the author of "Conversations with Kayageum Master Byungki Hwang," published by Pulbit Press in Seoul.

• Pulitzer Prize-winning composer **Wayne Peterson** receives his second Koussevitzky commission in conjunction with **Earplay**, a San Francisco-based contemporary music ensemble. His first commission, "Diptych," was completed in 1992. Peterson has been professor of music at San Francisco State University for more than three decades, and from 1992-1994 was a guest professor of composition at Stanford University. He has been active as a guest composer at the University of Indiana, University of Minnesota, Brandeis University, and the University of California at Santa Barbara. Peterson's works are recorded on CRI and Koch International, among other labels. In 1998, Peterson and San Francisco State University established the Wayne Peterson Prize in Music Composition, which they jointly continue to administer.

• **Alvin Singleton** will write a work for full symphony orchestra, commissioned jointly by the foundations and the **American Composers Orchestra**. The work is scheduled to be performed during the orchestra's 2003-2004 concert season at Carnegie Hall. After working for more than a decade in Europe, including residency in Rome as a Fulbright Scholar, Singleton returned to the United States to become composer-in-residence with the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra. Subsequently, he served as resident composer at Spelman College in Atlanta and composer-in-residence with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. He also served as visiting professor of composition at the Yale University School of Music. Singleton's honors include awards from the City of Darmstadt (Germany), Austrian Radio, the City of Atlanta, and the National Endowment for the Arts. His compositions have been performed by the symphony orchestras of Boston, Pittsburgh, Houston, Cincinnati, Atlanta,

Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit, among others across the United States and Europe.

• Together the **New England String Ensemble** and the foundations commission a work for string orchestra from **Scott Wheeler**, whose "Northern Lights" (1988) was also commissioned by the foundations. Artistic director of Boston's Dinosaur Annex Music Ensemble, Wheeler also teaches at the New England Conservatory and Emerson College. He has received awards from the Guggenheim and Fromm foundations, Tanglewood, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, among others. Commissions have come from the orchestras of Minnesota, Houston, Toledo and Indianapolis, as well as the New York City Opera, soprano Renée Fleming and the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center. Wheeler's opera "Democracy" was commissioned by the Vilar Young Artist Program of the Washington Opera and will be premiered in the 2003-2004 concert season. Wheeler's music is available on GM Recordings, Northeastern Records, Palexa and Koch International labels.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation of New York, founded in 1950 and 1942, respectively, perpetuate Koussevitzky's lifelong efforts to encourage contemporary composers.

Serge Koussevitzky was appointed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1924 and served in that post for 25 years. He died in 1951. Works commissioned by him and the two foundations include established masterpieces such as Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes" and Béla Bartók's "Concerto for Orchestra."

Commissions are awarded annually on a competitive basis and are open to performing organizations or individuals and to composers without regard to national origin or affiliation. Groups must submit an application for a composer whose work they would like to commission jointly with the foundations, and they must undertake to perform the work within two years of its completion. Manuscripts of commissioned works are deposited in the Music Division of the Library of Congress. ◆

A caricature of Serge Koussevitsky by Miguel Covarrubias from "Prodigious figures in the world of music" in the Oct. 1925 issue of Vanity Fair

**Title IX**

*continued from page 96*

band is master of the house," and "a good wife always knows her place."

Much has changed since then, not least the number of women in the work force. [According to Gilbert Sandate, director of the Library's Office of Workforce Diversity, 55 percent of the Library's work force is female.]

Women now earn 73 cents for every dollar earned by a man—up from 50 cents on the dollar estimated in the 1970s. But, according to Greenberger, the gap has narrowed because men's wages have decreased in the current economy. "This is not good news for the family on either count."

Greenberger also debunked the myth that the budget for men's sports has declined as a result of gains in the budget for women's sports.

"It is not the one-third of the budget that is spent on women's sports that is starving men's sports," said Greenberger. "It is the enormous amount of money that is spent on football." According to Greenberger, those who believe that women's sports have hurt men's teams are actively working to reform or even repeal Title IX.

"Sports and the military are still male preserves," said Greenberger.

Although women are encouraged to join the military, they still face discrimination and harassment in the service academies, she said. "There are mixed messages being sent to women," she said.

"We are living in perilous times," Greenberger concluded. "If ever there was a time when we needed the contributions of every citizen, male and female, of every race, it is now." ◆

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